THE PACIFIC.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion, Education and General news.

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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty
To falter would be sin.

THE PICKET.

Slow across the blue Potomac fades the dim November light,
And the darkness like a mantle folds the tented field from sight;
Through the shadowed wood beside me breaks
The wind with quivering moan,
Floating, sighing,
Falling, dying,
As I hold my watch alone.

Forward, backward, stern and fearless, 'till the moonbeam's dancing ray
Breaks in many a gleaming arrow from my bay'net's point away;
So I pace the picket lonely,—but, apart from mortal sight,
Watch I'm keeping
With the sleeping,
Loved ones far away to-night!

On the morrow comes Thanksgiving, when, from households far and wide,
Round their home the children gather,—seek once more the old fireside;
Fill once more the vacant places, that they left so long ago,
Self-relying,
Proudly trying,
All life's unknown joy and woe.

On the morrow comes Thanksgiving, not as long ago it came:
Bright, without a shade of sorrow lingering on its good old name;
War has waved his crimson banner, and beneath its blood stains rest,
All his glory,
Dim and gory,
Laid on many a lifeless breast.

Wife and child, and aged mother, wake at morn to bend the knee,
And around the hearthstone glowing supplicate their God for me;
Near my vacant chair they gather, blending tears amid their prayers,—
God will hear them,
And anear them,
Will my spirit kneel with theirs!

Nor is darkness all around us;—we can thank our God for might:
For the strength which He has given, still to struggle for the right;
For the soul so grandly beating in the nation's onward way,
For the spirit
We inherit,
On this new Thanksgiving day!

* * * * *

Still the blue Potomac ripples like a silver thread below,
And amid the sullen darkness rises high the campfire's glow;—
So I pace the picket lonely, while, apart from mortal sight,
Watch I'm keeping
With the sleeping,
Loved ones far at home to-night.

—*Boston Pilot.*

AMERICAN PUBLIC EDUCATION.

A venerable gentleman who once occupied a prominent position in a leading New England college, was remarking recently upon the difficulty which he experienced in obtaining servants who would attend to their duties. He had just dismissed a girl of sixteen, who was so much "above her business" as to be intolerable. The girl's father, who was an Englishman, called upon him for an explanation. The employer told his story, every word of which the father received without question, and then remarked, with considerable vehemence: "*It is all owing to those cursed public schools.*" The father retired, and the old professor sat down and thought about it; and the result of his thinking did not differ materially from that of the father. It was not, of course, that there was anything in the studies pursued which had tended to unfit the girl for her duties. It was very possible indeed for the girl to have been a better servant in consequence of her intelligence. There was nothing in English grammar or the multiplication table to produce insubordination and discontent. There was nothing in the whole case that tended to condemn public schools, as such; but it was the spirit inculcated by the teachers of public schools, which had spoiled this girl for her place, and which has spoiled, and is still spoiling, thousands of others.

Let us look for a moment into the influence of such a motto as the following, written over a school-house door—always before the eyes of the pupils, and always alluded to by school committees and visitors who are invited to "make a few remarks":

"Nothing is impossible to him who wills."

This abominanable lie is placed before a room full of children and youth, of widely varying capacities, and great diversity of circumstances. They are called upon to look at it, and believe in it. Suppose a girl of humble mental abilities and humble circumstances looks at this motto, and says: "I 'will' be a lady. I 'will' be independent. I 'will' be subject to no man's or woman's bidding." Under these circumstances, the girl's father, who is poor, removes her from school, and tells her that she must earn her living. Now I ask what kind of a spirit she can carry into her service, except that of surly and impudent discontent? She has been associating in school, perhaps with girls whom she is to serve in the family she enters. Has she not been made unfit for her place by the influence of the public school? Have not her comfort and her happiness been spoiled by those influences? Is her reluctant service of any value to those who pay her the wages of her labor?

It is safe, at least, to make the proposition that public schools are a curse to all the youth whom they unfit for their proper places in the world. It is the favorite theory of teachers that every man can make of himself anything that he really chooses to make. They resort to this theory to rouse the ambition of their most sluggish pupils, and thus get more study out of them. I have known entire schools instructed to aim at the highest places in society, and the most exalted offices of life. I have known enthusiastic old fools who made it their principal business to go from school to school, and talk such stuff to the pupils as would tend to unfit every one of humble circumstances and slender possibilities for the life that lay before him. The fact is persistently ignored, in many of these schools, established emphatically for the education of the people, that the majority of the places in this world are subordinate and low places. Every boy and girl is taught to "be something" in the world, which would be very well if being "something" were being what God intended they should be; but when "something" involves the transformation of what God intended should be a respectable shoemaker into a very indifferent and a very slow minister of the Gospel, the harmful and even the ridiculous character of the instruction becomes apparent.

There are two classes of evil results attending the inculcation of these favorite doctrines of the school teachers—first, the unfitting of men and women for humble places; and, second, the impulsion of men of feeble power into high places, for the duties of which they have neither natural nor acquired fitness. There are no longer any American girls who go out to service in families. They went into mills from the chamber and the kitchen, but now they have left the mills, and their places are filled by Scotch and Irish girls. Why is this? Is it because that among the American girls there are none of poverty, and of humble powers? Is it because they are not wanted? Or is it because they have become unfitted for such services as these, and feel above them? Is it not because they have become possessed of notions that would render them uncomfortable in family service? An American servant, who good-naturedly accepts her condition, and knows and loves her place, who is willing to acknowledge that she has a mistress, and who enters into her department of the family life as a harmonious and happy member, may exist, but I do not know her. People have ceased inquiring for American servants. They would like them, generally, because they are intelligent and Protestant, but they cannot get them because they are unwilling to accept service, and the obligations and conditions it imposes. Where all the American girls are, I do not know. I can remember the time when thrifty farmers, mechanics, and tradesmen took wives from the kitchens of gentlemen where they were employed,—good, intelligent, self-respectful women they were, too—who became modest mistresses of thrifty families afterward;—but that is all done with now. Under the present mode of education, nobody is fitted for a low place, and everybody is taught to look for a high one.

If we go into a school exhibition, our ears are deafened by declamation addressed to ambition. The boys have sought out from literature every stirring appeal to effort, and every extravagant promise of reward. The compositions of the girls are of the same general tone. We hear of "infinite yearnings," from the lips of girls who do not know enough to make a pudding, and of being polished "after the similitude of a palace" from those who do not comprehend the commonest duties of life. Everything is on the high-pressure principle. The boys, all of them, have the general idea that every thing that is necessary to become great men is to try for it; and each one supposes it possible for him to become Governor of the State, or President of the Union. The idea of being educated to fill a humble office in life is hardly thought of, and every bumpkin who has a memory sufficient for the words repeats the stanzas:—

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

There is a fine ring in this familiar quatrain of Longfellow, but it is nothing more than a musical cheat. It sounds like truth, but it is a lie. The lives of great men all remind us that they have made their own memory sublime, but they do not assure us at all that we can leave footprints like theirs behind us. If you do not believe it, go to the cemetery yonder. There they lie ten thousand upturned faces—ten thousand breathless bosoms. There was a time when fire flashed in those vacant orbits, and warm ambitions pulsed in those bosoms. Dreams of fame and power once haunted those hollow skulls. Those little piles of bones that once were feet ran swiftly and determinedly through forty, fifty, sixty, seventy years of life; but where are the prints they left?—"He lived—he died—he was buried"—is all that the headstone tells us. We move among the monuments, we see the sculpture, but no voice comes to us to say that the sleepers are remembered for anything they ever did. Natural affection pays its tribute to its departed object, a generation passes by, the stone grows gray, and the man has ceased to be, and is to the world as if he had never lived. Why is it that no more have left a name behind them? Simply because they were not endowed by their Maker with the power to do it, and because the offices of life are mainly humble, requiring only humble powers for their fulfilment. The cemeteries of one hundred years hence will be like those of to-day. Of all those now in the schools of this country dreaming of fame, not one in twenty thousand will be heard of then,—not one in twenty thousand will have left a footprint behind him.

Now I believe that a school, in order to be a good one, should be one that will fit men and women, in the best way, for the humble positions that the great mass of them must necessarily occupy in life. It is not necessary that boys and girls be taught any less than they are taught now. They should receive more practical knowledge than they do now, without a doubt, and less of that which is simply ornamental, but they cannot know too much. An intelligent gardener is better than a clod-hopper, and an educated nurse is better than an ignorant one; but if the gardener and the nurse have been spoiled for their business and their condition, by the sentiments which they have imbibed with their knowledge, they are made uncomfortable to themselves, and to those whom they serve. I do not care how much knowledge a man may have acquired in school, that school has been a curse to him if its influence has been to make him unhappy in his place, and to fill him with futile ambitions.

The country has reason to lament the effect of the kind of instruction upon which I have remarked. The universal greed for office is nothing but an indication of the appetite for distinction which has been diligently fed from childhood. It is astonishing to see the rush for office on the occasion of the change of a State or National Administration. Men will leave quiet and remunerative employments, and subject themselves to mean humiliations, simply to get their names into a newspaper, and to achieve a little official importance and social distinction. This desire for distinction seems to run through the whole social body, as a kind of moral scrofula, developing itself in various ways, according to circumstances and peculiarities of constitution. The consequence is that politics have become the pursuit of small men, and we no longer have an opportunity to put the best men into office. The scramble for place among fools is so great and so successful, that men of dignity and modesty retire from the field in disgust. Everybody wants to "be something," and in order to be something, everybody must leave his proper place in the world, and assume a position which God never intended he should fill. Look in upon a State Legislature once, and you will find sufficient illustration of my meaning. Not one man in five of the whole number possesses the first qualification for making the laws of a State, and half of them never read the constitution of the country. I mean no contempt for the good, honest men of whom our State Legislatures are principally composed, but I wish simply to say that there is nothing in their quality of mind, habits of thought, intellectual power, or style of pursuits that fits them for the great and momentous functions of legislation. They are there, a set of "nobodies," mainly for the purpose of becoming "somebodies," and not for any object connected with the good of the State.

Somehow, all the students in all our schools get the idea, that a man in order to be "somebody" must be in public life. Now think of the fact that the millions attending school in this country have in some way acquired this idea, and that only one in every thousand of these is either needed in public life, or can win success there. Let this fact be realized, and it is easy to see that the nine hundred and ninety-nine will feel that they are somehow cheated out of their birthright. They desire to be in public life, and be "somebody," but they are not, and so their life grows tame and tasteless to them. They are disappointed. The men solace themselves with a petty justice's commission, or a town office of some kind, and the women—some of them—talk about "woman's rights," and make themselves notorious and ridiculous at public meetings. I think women have rights which they do not at present enjoy, but I have very little confidence in the motives of their petticoated champions, who court mobs, delight in notoriety, and glory in their opportunity to thrust away from private life, and be recognized by the public as "somebodies." I insist on this:—that private and even obscure life is the normal condition of the great multitude of men and women in this world; and that, to serve this private life, public life is instituted. Public life has no legitimate significance save as it is related to the service of private life. It requires peculiar talents and peculiar education, and brings with it peculiar trials; and the man best fitted for it would be the last man confidently to assert his fitness for it.

Thousands seek to become "somebodies" through the avenues of professional life; and so professional life is full of "nobodies." The pulpit is crowded with goodish "nobodies"—men who have no power—no unction—no mission. They strain their brains to write common-places, and wear themselves out repeating the rant of their sect and the cant of their schools. The bar is cursed with "nobodies" as much as the pulpit. The lawyers are few; the pettifoggers are many. The bar, more than any other medium, is that through which the ambitious youth of the country seek to attain political eminence. Thousands go to the study of the law, not so much for the sake of the profession, as for the sake of the advantages it is supposed to give them for political preferment. An ambitious boy who has taken it into his head to be "somebody," always studies law; and as soon as he is "admitted to the bar" he is ready to begin his political scheming. Multitudes of lawyers are a disgrace to their profession, and a curse to their country. They lack the brains necessary to make them respectable, and the morals requisite for good neighborhood. They live on quarrels, and breed them that they may live. They have spoiled themselves for private life, and they spoil the private life around them. As for the medical profession, I tremble to think how many enter it because they have either piety enough for preaching, nor brains enough to practice law. When I think of the great army of little men that is yearly commissioned to go forth into the world with a case of sharp knive in one hand, and a magazine of drugs in the other, I heave a sigh for the human race. Especially is all this lamentable when we remember that it involves the spoiling of thousands of good farmers and mechanics, to make poor professional men, while those who would make good professional men are obliged to attend to the simple duties of life, and submit to preaching that neither feeds nor stimulates them, and medicine that kills or fails to cure them.

There must be something radically wrong in our educational system, when youth are generally unfitted for the station which they are to occupy, or are forced into professions for which they have no natural fitness. The truth is that the stuff talked to boys and girls alike, about "aiming high," and the assurance given them, indiscriminately, that they can be anything that they choose to become, are essential nuisances. Our children all go to the public schools. They are all taught these things. They all go out in the world with high notions, and find it impossible to content themselves with their lot. They had hoped to realize in life that which had been promised them in school, but all their dreams have faded, and left them disappointed and unhappy. They envy those whom they have been taught to consider above them, and learn to count their own lives a failure. Girls starve in a garret in poverty, or do worse, because they are too proud to work in a chamber, or go into a shop. American servants are obsolete, all common employments are at a discount, the professions are crowded to overflowing, the country throngs with demagogues, and a general discontent with a humble lot prevails, simply because the youth of America have had the idea drilled into them that to be in private life, in whatever condition, is to be in some sense a "nobody." It is possible that the schools are not exclusively to blame for this state of things, and that our political harrangues, and even our political institutions, have something to do with it.

What we greatly need in this country is the inculcation of soberer views of life. Boys and girls are bred to discontent.—Everybody is after a high place, and nearly everybody fails to get one; and, failing, loses heart, temper, and content. The multitude dress beyond their means, and live beyond their necessities, to keep up a show of being what they are not. Farmers' daughters do not love to become farmers' wives, and even their fathers and mothers stimulate their ambition to exchange their station for one which stands higher in the world's estimation. Humble employments are held in contempt, and humble powers are everywhere making high employments contemptible. Our children need to be educated to fill, in Christian humility, the subordinate offices of life which they must fill, and taught to respect humble callings, and to beautify and glorify them by lives of contented and glad industry. When public schools accomplish an end so desirable as this, they will fulfil their mission, and they will not before. I seriously doubt whether one school in a hundred, public or private, comprehends its duty in this particular. They fail to inculcate the idea that the majority of the offices of life are humble, that the powers of the majority of the youth which they contain have relation to those offices, that no man is respectable when he is out of his place, and that half of the unhappiness of the world grows out of the fact, that, from distorted views of life, men are in places where they do not belong. Let us have this thing altogether reformed. —*Timothy Titcomb.*

CHRIST AND FAITH.

The less that is said about faith—the mere act, we mean—and the more that is said about its object, the Saviour, all the better. And the less the people think about faith, and the more they think, and hear, and read about the Saviour himself, and his work, and his great salvation, all the better. There is a discoursing about the mere belief, and an exhorting to the mere belief, the only effect of which is to leave the impression on the mind that it is some "great thing" which people have to do, in order to their acceptance with God. Whereas, saying nothing, or as little, at least, as the Bible says, about the act and the duty, and all about Jesus himself, his cross and his crown; faith, though the Spirit's use of this, will spring up as a thing of course. There is a dry arguing in behalf of the belief, and a setting forth of reasons and motives for exercising it; as if the thing could even go into the heart by mere force, or dint of argument, or bribes, or terrors, or any way else whatever, but by the truth itself being exhibited and seen. The consequence is, that some, through an excitement from without, or by a direct force on their feelings, persuade themselves that they have done "this great thing"—that they have believed, and they are forthwith glad; but glad in it, their fancied faith, not in the Lord himself; it is the gladness and joy, if not of the hypocrite, at least of the self-righteous and the self-deceived! while others are kept laboring and laboring after this thing in legal miserable bondage all their lifetime, and never advance an inch nearer the object of their wishes.

O that we all, ministers and people, took the wiser and Scriptural course! the one making the facts of the gospel, their meaning, their glory, their grace, their truth, the constant burden of their ministry; the other making these same facts the grand sole objects of their regard. Then would faith, which, like our shadow, only flees from us if we follow it, arise without our seeking or laboring for it at all; because the things, the realities which give it being, the substance which, with the light of the Spirit, always casts it, would be there.—*Rev. J. Purves.*

THE HOME TEST THE BEST ONE.

You tell me a man is changed by the converting and renewing grace of God. Is he? Let me look at him. It is something that I may see him with the Bible in his hands. It goes as confirmation that I behold him on his knees. It helps the evidence that I hear him speaking publicly his vows in covenant with God and his people. But I would raher visit him insensibly at his home—see what sort of a husband and father he has become—wheather he is gentle and self-restrained, when he used to be petulent and irritable—wheather he is monarch of all he surveys, or the servant and minister of all—lives to receive the incense of the family homage, to be saved trouble, and to guard his personal comfort and convenience from interference and restriction, or to lavish thought and toil and care upon the dependent circle. Let me know, are his angles rounded off in the home? Is he eager to lift off the household burdens from the frailer form at his side, and adjust them to his own broader shoulders? Especially, has he become, in a spiritual and meaning phrase, a "nursing father" to the little ones there? Are they only the playthings of his idle moments, with whom he frolics as so many kittens when he is good-natured, or looks upon as so many stumbling-blocks to be kicked out of the way when he is moody and hasty? Or are they young plants to be watched and matured for the garden of God, youthful learners to be taught the way of life, early pilgrims whose feet he is to lead with his own in the path to heaven? Show me the evidence that he has diserned and accepted his most privileged and responsible calling of nurseryman for the great Husbandman in this little plantation of immortals. I wish to see him kneel with his right arm around his eldest born, and his left on the cradle of his babe—to hear him with a tax which he shall feel, because it is pains-taking study and effort, and yet for love's sake shall not feel, because it is freely and gladly borne, reading and expounding to young learners the way of truth and salvation. If his heart is not to his children, it is not turned to Christ.—*Rev. A L. Stone.*

WHAT KINDNESS DID.

Many years ago, a certain minister in the United States of America was going one Sunday morning from his house to his school-room. He walked through a number of back streets, and as he turned a corner, he saw assembled around a pump a party of little boys who were playing at marbles. On seeing him approaching, they began to pick up their marbles, and run away as fast as they could. One little fellow, not having seen him as soon as the rest, could not accomplish this so soon; and before he had succeeded in gathering up his marbles, the minister had closed upon him, and placed his hand upon his shoulder. There they were, face to face, the minister of God and the poor ragged boy who had been caught in the act of playing marbles on Sunday morning. And how did the minister deal with the boy? for that is what I want you to observe. He might have said to the boy, "What are you doing here? You are breaking the Sabbath; don't you deserve to be punished for thus breaking the command of God?" But he did nothing of the kind. He simply said,

"Have you found all your marbles?"

"No," said the boy, "I have not."

"Then I will help you find them;" whereupon he kneeled down and helped look for the marbles, and as he did so he remarked, "I liked to play at marbles when a little boy very much, and I think I could beat you; but," added he, "I never played marbles on Sunday."

The little boy's attention was arrested. He liked his friend's face, and began to wonder who he was. Then the minister said, "I am going to a place where I think you would like to be—will you come with me?"

"Where do you live?"

"Why, I live at such and such a place," was the reply.

"Why, that is the minister's house!" exclaimed the boy, as if he did not suppose that a kind man and the minister of the Gospel could be the same person.

"Why, I am the minister myself, and if you will come with me, I think I can do you some good."

"My hands are dirty; I cannot go."

"Here is a pump—why not wash?"

"I am so little, that I can't wash and pump at the same time."

"If you'll wash, I'll pump." He at once set to work, and pumped, and pumped, and pumped; and as he pumped, the little boy washed his hands and his face till they were quite clean.

"My hands are wringing wet, and I don't know how to dry them."

The minister pulled out of his pocket a clean pocket-handkerchief, and offered it to the boy.

"But it is clean."

"Yes," was the reply, "but it was made to be dirtied."

The little boy dried his hands and face with the handkerchief, and then accompanied the minister to the door of the Sunday-school.

Twenty years after, the minister was walking in a street in one of the large cities in America, when a tall gentleman tapped him on the shoulder, and looking into his face, said,

"You don't remember me?"

"No," said the minister, "I don't."

"Do you remember twenty years ago finding a little boy playing at marbles around a pump? Do you remember that boy's being too dirty to go to school, and your pumping for him, and speaking kindly to him, and taking him to school?"

"O!" said the minister, "I do remember."

"Sir," said the gentleman, "I was that boy. I rose in business, and became a leading man. I have attained a good position in society; and on seeing you to-day in the street, I felt bound to come and tell you that it is to your kindness and wisdom, and Christian discretion—to your having dealt with me lovingly, gently, and kindly, at the same time you dealt with me aggressively, that I owe, under God, all that I have attained, and all that I am at the present day."

COPYING THE SCRIPTURES.

In one of the synagogues at Safet, I found a scribe engaged in making a copy of the law. A more elegant Hebrew manuscript, a more perfect specimen of the caligraphic art, I never saw, than that executed by the Jewish amanuensis. No printed page could surpass it in the beauty, symmetry, and distinctness with which the characters were drawn. One peculiarity that struck me at once, as I cast my eye over the parchment, was the horn-like appearance attached to some of the letters. I had seen the same mark, before this, in Hebrew manuscripts, but never where it was so prominent as here. The sign in question, as connected with the Hebrew letter Lamech, in particular, had almost the appearance of an intentional imitation of a ram's head. It was to that appendage of the Hebrew letters that the Saviour referred when he said, "Not one jot or little horn (as the Greek term signifies, which our version renders 'tittle') shall pass from the law, till all be fulfilled." (Matthew v. 18.) It was on one of the mounts of Galilee that the Saviour uttered these words; and it was exceedingly interesting to me to meet with such a proof in the same country, that copies of the Old Testament are still made there, so minutely similar to those used in the synagogues when Christ himself preached in them.

The labor expended by the Jews in copying the Scriptures, as exemplified in the preceding case, has always distinguished them, as far as we have the means of knowing what their habits in this respect have been. In one sense, at least, they appear to have been faithful to their trust, as to whom "were committed the oracles of God;" (Romans iii. 2,) they did not alter or mutilate the sacred text. Our Saviour charged the Jews of his time with having committed almost every sin that can be named; but he does not accuse them or their fathers of having corrupted the records of their religious faith. The rules which they follow in preparing copies of the Pentateuch for public use, illustrate their vigilance in watching over the sacred books. They assign the work of transcribing them to a particular class of men who are specially trained for the service. Only one sort of parchment, and that prepared in a certain way, can be used. The ink must be of a definite kind. Every page must contain a prescribed number of lines, and every line the same number of words and letters. The slightest error vitiates a copy; a letter too much or too little on a page, obliges the scribe to throw aside his work, and begin anew. No copy is allowed to be read in the synagogue till it has been examined by competent men, and pronounced free from every defect. The Old Testament has been handed down among the Jews under a system of such rigid supervision. The fact is one of immense importance, as showing, in concurrence with other facts, that the Hebrew Scriptures remain as they were written at first; that we have in them the very words which Moses, and David, and Isaiah addressed to their contemporaries, and recorded for our instruction.—*Hackett.*

THE GRANARY.

A Tale which every Person will Read.

"Whoso readeth, let him understand."

"Jonathan Homespun, having purchased an extensive farm, and provided himself with everything requisite for prosperous husbandry, proposes to furnish subscribers with one quart of wheat weekly, at the low price of two dollars in advance, or at two dollars and fifty cents, if paid after six weeks.

"The facilities afforded by the Government for the transportation of wheat, to every section of the country and adjacent provinces, are such as must prove satisfactory to every subscriber; and the proprietor of the Granary assures all who may patronize him, that he will exert himself to supply an article of the first quality. N. B. Agents will be allowed a generous per centage. Address, post-paid, Proprietor of the Granary, Hopewell."

Such was the prospectus issued by my friend, Mr. Homespun. Feeling a lively interest in his welfare, I visited his farm, although it was a long journey from my home, and was pleased to find everything in nice order. He informed me that he had contracted a large debt in the purchase of the premises, stock, and implements of husbandry, but he had no doubt of his ability to discharge every obligation in a few years. He also stated that he had already received many hundred subscribers, and that in four or five weeks he would commence the delivery of the wheat according to proposal.

The scheme appeared plausible; and my friend was so confident of success, that I had not the slightest doubt of his prosperity. I entered my name as a subscriber, and when I left him, he was preparing many thousand quart sacks.

Every week, for the space of two years, I received my quart of wheat, and concluded, from its excellent quality and prompt delivery, that everything was prosperous with Jonathan Homespun and his farm. So I gave myself no concern about my indebtedness to him; "for," said I, "to a farmer so extensively patronized as he is, the small pittance of two years' arrearages would be but a drop in the bucket." It is true, there was occasionally printed on the sacks a general notice to delinquents; but I never suspected that this was intended for his friends.

The notice, however, became more frequent; and having leisure, I concluded I would visit my friend, the proprietor of the Granary. He greeted my cordially, but I saw there had been trouble. He was evidently worn with toil and anxiety, and in the conversation of the evening, he entered into particulars.

"Here have I been laboring, day and almost night, for two years; and I am more in debt now than when I began. My creditors are pressing for payment; I am conscious of inability to meet their demands, and can perceive no result but bankruptcy and ruin."

"But have you not a large list of subscribers?" said I.

"Yes, a very large list," was the reply; "but too many of them are like you."

"Me!" I quickly rejoined, in amazement; "too many like me?"

"Pardon me," said my friend, in a melancholy tone; "pardon me, for oppression will make even a wise man mad. You have had a quart of wheat weekly for two years, and I have not a cent of payment. I have a large list of the same kind of patrons, scattered here and there over thousands of miles. If they would pay me the trifles they severally owe, I should be directly freed from embarrassment, and go on my way rejoicing. But they reasoned as you reason; and among you I am brought to the door of poverty and ruin."

I felt the full force of the rebuke, and promptly paid arrearages at the increased prices named in the prospectus, and also a year in advance. I bid adieu to the worthy and wronged farmer, resolving to do everything in my power to repair the injury which had accrued from my delinquency.

O ye patrons of Jonathan Homespun! wherever ye are, or whoever ye are, ye have received and eaten the wheat from his Granary, without making payment. Ye are guilty of a grievous sin of omission. Therefore, repent. Pay the farmer what you owe him. Uncle Sam's teamsters bring you the sacks of grain every week, and Uncle Sam's teamsters will carry the money safely to Jonathan Homespun.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

ONE THING AND ANOTHER.

A pompous young preacher once asked Dr. Emmons how he liked his sermon. The Doctor (then ninety years old) rose from his chair, protruded his cheeks, inflated his chest, gave a *significant puff*, and then sat down without saying a word. To another young man he said, "Your sermon was too much like Seekonk Plain, *long and level.*" When he heard a licentiate's sermon that went over the whole catechism, he inquired, "Young friend, do you ever expect to preach again?" "Yes, sir; I hope to." "Well, if you do, what in the world will you preach about?"

In arguing with a Universalist once, Dr. Emmons fairly drove the poor errorist into a corner. At last he exclaimed, "Well, Dr. Emmons, every tub must stand on its own bottom." "True enough," said the Doctor, his eyes sparkling with glee, "true enough, but what will become of those that have not got any bottom?"

A man whom Dr. Johnson once reproved for following a useless and demoralizing business, said in excuse, "You know, doctor, that I must live." The brave old hater of everything mean, coolly replied, "I cannot see the least necessity for that."

The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

VOLUME XI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1862. NUMBER 4-5.

Theological Seminary, PACIFIC

THE PACIFIC

REV. P. G. BUCHANAN, GENERAL AGENT.

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YOUTH'S.

WHERE IS MY BOY TO-NIGHT?

O, where is my boy to-night?
The boy who was bravest of all;
He went to the battle of Right,
And said that he feared not to fall!
O, proud was his step when he went;
And deep was the gleam of his eye:
And I knew what his young heart meant
When he, faltering, said "good-by."

O, where is my boy to-night?
For I know that the strife has begun;
For many have fallen in fight,
And a glorious victory's won!
Does he sleep 'neath the sod of the slain?
Has his proud form given its breath?
O, God! is my boy with the slain,
Who only would yield to death?

Be it thus, I've no fears that he sought
To shelter him from the lead;
For he'd spring where 'twas falling most hot,
To rescue the dying and dead.
That fallen he has in the fight;
I feel—but I cannot tell why—
That God has promoted my boy,
And temper my soul to-night.

Prince Edward's Visit to Vermont.

The Prince of Wales, who has recently visited America, was not the first representative of English royalty that has exhibited himself to our republican eyes. In 1790-91, Prince Edward spent a short time in Canada and New England. Some incidents connected with his passage through Vermont, then a scantily populated region, will furnish, through the Observer, entertainment to a much larger audience than they can ever reach by means of Thompson's History of Montpelier, in which alone they are recorded.

Prince Edward was a son of the muddy-brained George III., and if all accounts of him are correct, he was a true chip of the old bass-wood block. On his way from Montreal to Boston, he put up for a night with Col. Jacob Davis of Montpelier, the first settler and principal man of the village, which at that time had no hotel. Full of the notion that the Americans, especially in the border settlements, where little better than savages, and probably still hostile to the English, he was keenly apprehensive of personal danger from open violence or from poison. To guard against the former, he was accompanied by fifteen or twenty armed attendants, while to ensure his safety from the latter, he was attended by several tasters, whose duty it was to examine every meal that was prepared for him, and eat a portion of it before he would venture to partake. Colonel Davis, however, gave him such an assurance respecting the civilization of Vermont, that he dismissed nearly all his armed attendants, and went on his way from Montpelier in much better spirits.

His next stage was to Judge Paine's of Williamstown, where he dined. Here he became himself again, assumed patronizing airs, and made many remarks, in which he endeavored to pe witty, and succeeded only in being rude. "I suppose, madam," said he to Mrs. Paine, among other of his witty efforts, "that you never read anything but your Bible and Psalm Book?" "Oh, yes we do" promply replied Mrs. Paine, "we are all quite familiar with the writings of one Peter Pindar." Those who have read the scorching satires of the then royal family will appreciate the keenness of the retort.

Another incident of the Prince's journey through Vermont occured at the house of a shoemaker, where for some purpose he made a short call. by this time he had become so much at home, that he rudely stepped up and kissed the shoemaker's wife observing, by way of soothing her evident resentment,—"Never mind it, you can tell your people you have had the honor of being kissed by a British Prince." "Never mind," exclaimed the incensed husband, as he unceremonously sent the royal puppy from the house by a kick, "never mind, you can go home and tell *your* people that you have had the honor of being kicked by an American cobbler."—*N. Y. Observer.*

THE IDLE BOY BECOMES A MAN.

Yes, I am a man, and woe is me for having been such a little fool when I was a boy; I hated my book, and took more pains to forget my lessons than ever I did to learn them. What a dunce I was, even over my spelling! Always at the bottom of my class, and my books thumped and dog's-eared, and crid over—the very emblem of duncehead. "Do, Charles, learn your lessons," said my father, "or you will be fit for nothing when a man." "Do, dear Charles, give your mind to books, or I shall be ashamed of owning you for a boy," said my poor mother. But no; I must give my mind to whipping tops and eating cakes, and a fine scholar they made of me! Now there was Fred Jones, he liked play well enough, but he liked reading better; and he learned more ont of school hours than I did in them. Fred Jones is now, like myself, a man, but a very different kind of a man. He has made friends among the wise, the honorable, and the learned; I cannot be admitted to their acquantance. He can interest a whole company with information; I am obliged to be silent, or talk about the weather or my neighbors. I can make out a bill of parcels, but I blunder over a letter to a friend. I see my error now, but it is too late. I have no time to read, for I must work for my daily bread; and if I had time to read, I could not turn my reading to profit. Behold the first fruits of idleness in childhood. —*Miss. Jewsbury.*

WHAT A CHILD CAN DO.—A brother who labors most efficiently for the Sunday-school cause, gave an account of a poor woman who gained her bread by selling apples in the market. Her little child was taken to the Sabbath-school, and there she was converted to Christ. She then, like a little missionary, persuaded two other poor little girls to attend the Sabbath-school, who were also brought to the Saviour, and became devoted Christians. As these children grew up to the ages of fifteen or sixteen, they were removed to a part of the country where nothing was done for the religious instruction of children, and where, by their influence and efforts, eleven Sunday-schools have been formed. These eleven schools, and the influence they are exerting, may be traced to the efforts of the poor little daughter of the apple-woman.

Half the failures in life arise from pulling in one's horse as he is leaping.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday Morning, January 30, 1862.

Bay Association.

The next Regular Meeting of the Bay Association will be held in Oakland, Tuesday, February 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A full attendance is requested.

E. S. Lacy, Register.

San Francisco, Jan. 30th, 1862.

The Whole Land Scourged.

The Pacific coast has seemed to be spared the worst consequences of our terrible civil war. We have not stood aloof, as our volunteers and martyr-heroes show. We have been deeply, some of us painfully, interested in the struggle; and in many ways we have felt its pressure. We have known our peculiar peril, in the event of foreign interference. But thus far, war, with its grim front and bloody hand, with its cruel desolations, with its crushing weight of sharp sorrows, has touched us but little. We have even gathered some benefits from the dreadful contest. It has caused unwonted accessions to our population. To get away from bloodshed, or from hard times, some have already come to make their homes among us; many have cast a longing eye toward this Pacific paradise. The rest of the land was scourged; we were singularly exempt.

But this winter has brought *our* scourge. Not war, but floods have burst upon us. That which is hailed as a blessing, by its abundance, has proved at least a temporary curse. Up and down throngh these Pacific States the floods have made sweeping work. California, certainly, has been most heavily scourged. Valléys and mountains alike have suffered; farmers and miners together have met unprecedented disasters. Our capital city has been submerged, and forced to plead piteously for very existence. The distress is heart-rending, the losses incalculable. We escaped civil war; but another evil, perhaps as great, has befallen us.

Surely God has a controversy with this whole nation. He has scourged us all. Nations have only an earthly life, and must be punished in this world. God's judgments are sure to fall, sooner or later, on impious lands. And when they fall, it is high time to bow before Him. Our brief national history shows enough to merit yet worse disasters, yet severer judgments. Let the public heart be stirred to penitence. Let the public voice rise, unashamed, in acknowledgment of the great God of nations. These calamities will turn to blessings, if they help to make us truly and thoroughly a God-fearing people.

What We saw last Week.

We stepped on board the *Chrysopolis* in time. Never saw such a hive of human beings before. Nothing strange occurred on the trip to Sacramento, except that several hundreds of our fellow passengers found themselves philosophizing on the sanitary effects of walking the cabin floor till morning; no beds, all taken before twelve o'clock that day; but, fortunately, misery had company enough that night. On board we had nearly a quorum of the Legislature. To their credit be it said, a stranger would have seen no difference that night between them and respectable people. They carried themselves with as much propriety as the average of the "dear people," whose servants they were. Old Californians will see where the rub comes in. "To Sacramento, to see the flood, I suppose," we remarked to a lady traveller. "Yes, but I am afraid I shall be disappointed," she replied. "The *Union* says that J and K streets are above water." On this prospective disappointment we had our own views, and argued them till we satisfied ourselves that we were reasonable and humane at the same time, in wishing that if there was to be a flood, we might be there to see it. What consistent souls we are! However, without any effort of our own, without even a prayer or thought that the rivers might rise and spread themselves, the waters broke loose that night, and in the morning we looked out from the upper deck of the steamer on a city totally submerged. It was the first time we had ever witnessed such a sight. On K street, right opposite our landing, a fleet of every description of water craft was in motion; the regular Whitehall, the clumsy whaler, scow, yawl, dry good boxes, and slabs extemporised into sea-going craft. "A dollar and a-half to the Capitol—a dollar to the hotel; boat, sir? boat, sir?" It was a lively, sad, strange medley of novelty and disaster. Our boatmen took us, after innumerable rubbings, and jammings and thumpings of opposition boats into clear sailing. When we turned the prow from K into 7th we revelled in the wide expanse. A strong current made it no child's play for the oars to drive the boat ahead.

Called with a friend on his friends, corner of Twelfth and H, or thereabouts. Every house had its boat at the door; many were tied to the stair-railing in the Hall, nearly half way up to the second story. We saw no man, woman or child crying. In the *depths* all made the best of it.

Sailed next to the Capitol. Twenty or thirty boats occupied the entire front of the State House with noses sticking on the second step. Boat loads of the law-makers, were constantly arriving; and one could see from their faces, that they meant to find some other place soon, where a better equilibrium could be preserved than in skiffs butting against the Capitol.

Chartered another boat, to call upon the pastor of the church near the Capitol. We found plenty of water in the alley-way between Sixth and Seventh streets—floated on slowly in full view of the vine-clad walls of the sanctuary and the study, and the grounds around it, well watered as the garden of the Lord. After a vexatious delay in dragging the boat over an anchored crossing, we steered straight for the church doors, and would have gone in, but the man on the threshold, who was washing a carpet, said, "Mr. B. is not at home." It was very coolly said. We learned afterwards, the polite fellow fibbed on his own responsibility; for we did find the parson at home, and no such orders had been given at the door. It was no easy task to gain admittance. After taking a circuitous route by way of J and Seventh streets, we drifted once more into the alley. From the boat, we sprang upon the rear wall of the premises and landed on the roof of the shed, and then crawled into the window of the upper room—and there was Benton, glad enough to see some familiar face, from the great world without. To be sure, there was his sermon, almost done, on one side, and piles of the Reviews on the other; and so far, was independent—could turn to his work and resources for enjoyment: but surrounded with such wastes of water, it did him good not to be alone all the time. Half an hour passed on, and with a promise, which was not carried out, to find sympathizing friends from the city and call again, we took leave of our Noachian brother, to see him no more while the flood lasted.

Our gallant craft, by dint of poling and paddling, was once more moored in the haven in front of the stone pier of the State House. Leaving the question of adjourning the session to San Francisco to Bell, Warwick, Hoag and others, we made our way to the roof of the building. There, we took in something of a realizing view of a California flood. Looking towards Marysville, no land was in sight; the waves were riding in the open sea. In the direction beyond Washington, the view was more obstructed; lines of trees marked the course of streams or ranges of highlands, and struggled to preserve their local habitation from the upheaving flood. Then to look down upon the city, every foot of ground out of sight, except a thin belt of the levee winding along the American and Sacramento. Blocks, orchards, gardens, yards, streets, under water, and skiffs skimming in all directions! The cemetry, and some other knolls, stood high and dry out of the general wreck. It was enough to make the heart sick, and wish never again to see the like.

At two o'clock, the steamer cast off for the Bay. Sutterville looked like an emerald set in clay. Ten or fifteen miles below Sacramento, took in a family from a watery home; further down, a boat manned by five robust, clipping fellows, hailed the steamer, and in a trice tossed the babies and women on board, and handled with care and tenderness an old, gray-headed, helpless man. We saw men turn from the sight with choking emotions. Their cargo delivered, these brave boys turned their boat on another cruise of mercy.

At Rio Vista, the *Shubrick*, U. S. vessel of war, transferred twenty-two persons, picked up from the different ranches on the river. The information of these persons, concerning the severities of the flood, was painful A family of four children, barefooted—water rose so quickly they couldn't save their shoes,—one little fellow, four or five years old, didn't mind that, except that his shoes were "bran new shoes." Hundreds of cattle were seen standing to the knees in water; carcasses floating near them, precursers of their fate.

In this trip, it was noteworthy to see the resolution of those who had suffered the most. In Sacramento, not a word about giving up; ranchmen, eager to return as soon as the flood was over.

That is California—and, by the blessing of Heaven, our land will come forth from this severe visitation richer, stronger, wiser and better than ever. So mote it be.

Churches and Ministers.

Rev. J. M. Woodman, recently of Waterford, Wisconsin, arrived with his wife and child, on the steamer *Sonora*, last Sunday. Mr. Woodman is a Congregational Minister, and from the letters and other documents in his possession, we learn that as a minister he has been both faithful and successful. He comes to California with the intention of devoting himself permanently to the work of the ministry.

Narrow Escape.—The *Sierra Citizen* gives an account of a cold bath which the wife of Rev. W. C. Pond, of Downieville, and Dr. Chase, took, a few days ago. Mr. and Mrs. Pond and Dr. Chase were crossing a stream, on a log, when Mrs. Pond became dizzy, and the Doctor, fearing that she was about to fall, jumped into the water which was waist deep, Mrs. Pond following. Some parties came to the rescue of the wet ones, and they were got safely on shore.

Rev. J. McH. Caldwell.—This Brother, who for several years has labored well and with no little success in the ministry connected with the M. E. Church, has recently transferred his ecclesiastical relation, and is now associated with the Congregationalists. We are glad to learn from those who speak advisedly, that Mr. Caldwell leaves behind him no estrangement of friendship and confidence on the part of his old companions, and in effecting this change he but carries out what he has contemplated, for years.

The Legislature.

In pursuance to adjournment, both branches of the Legislature met on Tuesday of last week at the Capitol in Sacramento. The whole city, excepting portions of the levee, was under water, and members had to be taken to the Capitol in boats from the hotels and steamer. The first motion that came up in the Assembly, after the organization, was one to adjourn the session to San Francisco. The motion was earnestly opposed by Assemblyman Bell, of Alameda, and some of the Sacramento delegation. The vote was passed the next day. It met little or no opposition in the Senate. Accordingly, on Friday, the Legislature convened in the Exchange Buildings, opposite the Custom House, in this city, and here they will complete the work of the present session.

Read with care "Timothy Titcomb" on American Education, on first page. Also the Granary Story.

Chinese Testimony.

Ought we in our courts, to make use of Chinamen in any way for the purpose of eliciting evidence in cases where any people beside Chinamen are concerned?

I do not assume to answer either yes or no; but of this I am entirely confident, that neither Chinamen nor any other people may be held in a position where they cannot have the administration of justice secured to them,—they ought not to be oppressed. Of another thing am I equally confident, viz: that it is not *safe* to ill-treat any people. There is an invisible, but a mighty strong arm on the side of the injured: an impartial God, one who hates all wrong-doing; and just as sure as he is the living God will he punish oppression.

Now it may or it may not be safe to admit the testimony of Chinamen in the courts against other than the people of their own nation, and on the same footing that we admit all other testimony: I do not profess to know all about it; and yet I am very sure that to reject the evidence of a Chinaman, simply because he is a Chinaman, seems to me very unjust, and very cruel. Look at it, sir! They may be cheated, robbed, beaten, maimed, murdered, and no redress can be obtained by them or by their friends, unless the act was witnessed by persons of another nation, and unless those persons are also willing to come forward and give in their evidence; so that desperadoes have only to watch for an opportunity when only Chinamen are present, and they may perpetrate whatever outrage they may feel disposed to, and all with entire impunity. Sir, is there not wrong here—and wrong that will have to be reckoned for? *"Will I not visit for these things, saith the Lord."*

That the Chinamen all through this State have been, and are still greatly abused and wronged is well known by all persons acquainted with their condition; and that the existence of such injustice is discreditable to any Commonwealth which opens the way for the practice of such injustice by allowing defective laws to remain upon their statute books, is also plain to all reflecting persons.

We have, I think, laws protecting dumb animals from abuse; and any person seeing a poor brute ill-treated may, if disposed, report the same to the proper authorities: but if he fears expense or other annoyance, or for any other reason chooses not to enter complaint, the suffering animal may suffer on. About so much chance as this, as matters now stand, has a Chinaman to get protection at the hands of California courts of justice. Mr. Editor, doesn't it seem to you that if even respectable horses and cows could talk we might afford, at least to hear their story, without pledging beforehand to receive it all? Would it not be safe to allow an intelligent jury to hear it?—could not twelve competent men sift it?—could not accute lawyers "pick" it?—could it not be allowed some place as a kind of *circumstantial* evidence?

Why cannot a Chinaman be permitted to tell in open court what he has seen, or heard, or suffered? And if he perjure himself, is not the way open for his conviction and punishment?—and may not the same steps be previously taken to ascertain whether or not the witness is in all respects *competent*, precisely as is done with people of other nations? There are undoubtedly liars amongst them; but, if the Bible says true, they are not the only people that "go estray from the womb speaking lies;" and certainly facts do testify that there any people besides Indians, Africans, and Chinamen who sometimes forget the ninth commandment.

We may be told that Chinamen do not generally believe in the *true* God, and therefore might not fear an oath. Sir, how many are there in this State who profess not to believe in any God at all?—then why not, by the same token, refuse their evidence also? We may be told that Chinamen have not an intelligible knowledge, or proper fear of future rewards or punishments, and therefore might not dread the consequence of false-swearing. Very well then, be consistent and allow no Deist or Universalist to testify, for what is there to deter him from false-swearing more than a Chinaman?

I do not pretend, sir, to prescribe the precise course which our Legislature ought to pursue; but to the people of California I submit, whether or not we can afford to live any longer under the existing state of things; for God is just. He defends the widow and fatherless: he shall defend him that hath no helper: he pleads the cause of the poor: and he charges us especially to be kind to the stranger. If we persistently run in the face of his commandments, what have we to expect? If our Legislators now in session, by delivering a portion of God's creatures from injustice, can do anything towards averting God's displeasure, they will best serve their constituents.

We would provoke divine displeasure by abusing Chinamen, even were they no more than cattle: but, sir, they are human. Among them are a few that fear God; there are among them many scholars and gentlemen: and our merchants will tell you that they never have had more straight forward, honest experience than they have had with some of these same Chinese merchants. Moreover, all of them have souls; and there is one great Court day at hand, to which they as well as we will all be summoned; and if then and there they should be found to be "swift witnesses" against any of us, because we persisted in denying them the common rights of humanity, that evidence will not be thrown out just because they were born in China. Homo.

Concert To-Night.—Miss Sonntag gives a Concert to-night in Platt's Music Hall. She is an accomplished singer, and deserves well of the public. Miss Sonntag has already twice postponed her Concert, in consequence of the use of the Hall for the benefit of the sufferers by the flood, and we hope this will but add success to the present appointment.

Cheap Railroads.

In the days of Shamgar, in the days of Jael, the highways were unoccupied, and the travellers walked through crooked paths; or as a celebrated divine has surnamed it up, "there were no roads in those days." It has been well said that this is one of the most graphic sentences of the Book of Judges. It suggests immeasurably more than it expresses. It depicts the nothingness of the government which permitted such a state of things—the total absence of manufactures—of any division of labor. It shows a people liable to famine, though an adjoining district might be blessed with abundant harvests. In fact the roads, the means of transportation and communication which a country possesses, are as good a test as any other of the degree of civilization which it has reached.

This would probably be an unfair test to apply to such a new State as California. Applied to-day, we certainly would stand below zero. Our "highways are unoccupied," our travellers walk through crooked paths. For weeks past, travelling in the interior has been at a dead stand, partly from the sweeping away of bridges, partly because the earth is too soft to bear horses or vehicles. So far as bridges are concerned, we anticipate little trouble in future. The lesson of the flood has been so very practical that we doubt not, all bridge builders have learned that hereafter they must build high enough to let floods sweep by without tearing away the work and cost of thousands of dollars.

We speak of roads now, because just at this time public attention is turned to them, and every body deploring their ruined condition. At all times the want of roads has been the greatest hindrance to the material prosperity of this State. We are paying $5,000,000 per annum for transportation between San Francisco and the ports with which this city trades. That we are paying an amount yet larger for transportation within this State is plain to any one who investigates at all.

Our freight bill to Nevada Territory alone is an immense sum. Labor is too productive, capital too scarce, interest too high for us to enter upon extensive railroad operations, such as have built up the Western States of our Union. We can, however, with ease and profit quickly improve the present condition of things. Light plate rails, laid on timber grown on our own mountain slopes, will not cost as much as good macadamized roads. If ballasted with shelly slate rock or cobble stones, they will be hard enough for horses to travel on the year round. If the cars are drawn by horses, any grade advisable or available on a wagon road may be made use of on a railroad. A horse will be able to draw from four to six times as much on such a railroad as on a good common road. It does not necessarily follow, because locomotives are cheaper than horses at the East, that they are cheaper here also. Horses and feed are about as cheap here as in the East; fuel very much dearer: and again for the grades that are unavoidable on our mountain roads, the horse will do better than steam—will pull a car up grades which a locomotive will scarcely ascend.

We admit, the flat rail and the horse car are not as splendid and grand as the T rail and the thundering engine—still it would be unwise in us to put off or wholly neglect to open up and occupy such highways as we can and ought, for the foolish reason that other States have better ones.

Cheap roads will pay a high interest—we even venture to say; that in California these cheap railroads will pay a hundred per cent. more on the investment, than hundreds of the world-wide noted railroads of the East. For years we must be content with half a loaf rather than to go wholly without bread.

Missionaries Murdered in China.

By recent accounts from China we have the painful intelligence of the death, by violence, of two American missionaries, Messrs. Holmes and Parker. Mr. Holmes, we understand, was connected with the Southern Baptist Board of Missions; Mr. Parker with the Episcopal Mission. Che Foo, the city near which they were slain, is one of the ports opened by the late treaty; it is on the coast to the north of Shanghæ, and in the province of Shantung.

The circumstances leading to their being slain seem to be these: The rebels had been ravaging the country, slaying and burning; leaving a desolated country behind them. These missionaries, with the hope that they might have some influence in staying some of this destruction and cruelty, went out to reason with the insurgent chiefs. But their efforts were not well received; the chiefs gave orders to slay them. These rebels, though operating in concert with those whose head-quarters are at Nanking, yet appear to be less favorable to foreigners.

We learn by the same accounts that a native assistant in the service of the London Missionary Society has been killed by his own countrymen, in one of the inland cities of the Canton province. This assistant had, we understand, been much blessed in his labors, and many of the people were turning unto the Lord; and this probably was the reason why others desired to put out of the way this setter-forth of strange doctrines.

The Weather and the Moon.

A week ago to-day the Sun made his appearance, to the infinite joy of our water-soaked State. With the Sun came cold, freezing weather. Monday night was the coldest night we have experienced in the last three years. Ice, half an inch thick, formed in many places. In San José, snow fell and covered the surrounding hills and mountains. Tuesday night the weather moderated somewhat, and sleet, mingled with rain, fell freely. Such have been the frequent and unexpected changes in the weather this winter, that the Moon, the oracle of the weather-wise old women, has lost her reputation forever—played out—as men say.

Second Annual Report—Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

The Second Annual Report of the Trustees of the California Institution for the Education and cure of the Indigent Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, is before us. From the Report, we are glad to learn that the Institution is nobly and successfully working out its truly benevolent mission.

During the past year, $10,025 38 have been expended in the erection of a new wing. Of this sum, $10,000 was the gift of the State. For grounds, including four 50-vara lots, and fencing, the Managers have paid $7,076 50. Of this sum, the City and County of San Francisco donated $7,000. Current expenses $4,848 81.

The increase in the number of pupils for the past year has been eleven; and the whole number now under instruction is thirty-three. The health of all has been good and their behaviour and progress gratifying.

The Board of Trustees is composed of F. Billings, B. H. Randolph, H. P. Janes, Jas. A. McDougall, and P. B. Clark.

Principal of the Institution is Mrs. P. B. Clark; Teacher of the Deaf and Dumb, Mr. H. B. Crandall; Teacher of the Blind, Mrs. G. Woodthorpe; Music and Drawing, Mrs. M. J. O'Keefe; Matron, Miss M. Cornell.

We publish for the benefit of the public some of the terms of admission:

No charge is made for indigent pupils from this State, except for clothing and traveling expenses.

Paying pupils, and those from other States and Territories, are charged three hundred dollars annually, payable quarterly in advance. This sum covers all expenses, clothing and traveling excepted.

Applicants for admission at public expense, must be between the ages of eight and twenty-five, of sound intellect, and free from contagious and offensive diseases.

The session commences on the first day of August, and closes on the fifteenth day of June. The proper time for admission is at the commencement of the term, for the purpose of forming classes, but pupils will be received any time during the year.

It is considered desirable, in case of each pupil entering the Institution, to obtain written answers to the following questions:

What is the age of the Applicant?

Where was he born?

Was the deafness or blindness from birth, or was it produced by accident or disease? If so, in what way and at what time?

Are there any other cases of deafness or blindness in the family, or among any of the ancestors?

What are the names, occupation and residence of their parents?

What are the number and names of their children?

Treasury Notes.

There is in California a deep-rooted aversion to paper money. It is based not upon theory, but upon severe experience in some of our sister States, of the evils of ill-regulated bank issues. For ourselves we say, may this aversion to bank bills never be less.

Our present currency is a good one; but not necessarily the best possible one. Our merchants in the interior send to San Francisco *checks* in payment of their dues. These are paper money—nothing more nor less. When we wish to send money to a mining town two hundred miles distant we are compelled to pay two per cent. for the carriage of the coin. There is no other way of remitting. Now, however, that treasury notes have been made a legal tender we shall soon be saved this expense. A small amount of government paper in circulation here will be a very great convenience. At present we need not expect to keep very much of it here, for it will be a better remittance to the East than gold. It is 2 3-4 per cent. discount in New York—but drafts are at four per cent. premium here. Before treasury notes sent from San Francisco can reach New York they will probably command nearly or quite par.

There is a world-wide difference between a bank note and government paper. It is *possible* for *any* bank to break. It is utterly impossible for our government to break. A man may sustain loss by keeping a bank note. No sane man can fear loss at the hands of the government of the United States.

There are some among us who grumble because, as they say, "paper is made to discharge a debt that gold created." Their grumbling will never alter the fact that it can and does discharge it. If we were in Secessiondom, and wished to damage the rebels, we should decry their wretched paper money, based not on the faith of a great and established government, but on the deceitful promises of traitors and perjured rebels. And yet wretched as it is, it has sufficed to carry on all this war against our Union.

The issue of notes by our government, we repeat, will not entail real loss on any one. But even if it should occasion a little true patriots will not grumble that the Government does that which it is necessary to do in order to save our country.

"But," says our objector, "it is unconstitutional and illegal to make paper a legal tender for debts previously contracted." We answer, Other Governments have done it repeatedly—our Government has done it with the sanction of the best jurists of the land. "But," says objector, "a contract is a contract;" with a triumphant air—as if that settled the matter. He forgets that in time of peace, there are two kinds of contracts: first, those which it is the duty of the State to enforce; second, those which it is the duty of the State to annul. Gambling "contracts are contracts," which no State will enforce. In but few places can usurous contracts be enforced. "Contracts" with minors "are contracts," and void at that. You complain that a man promises to pay gold, and now he is allowed to pay in paper at two per cent. discount. This is no new thing. Men now pay their debts with a bankrupt's certificate—which is frequently nothing else than paper at 100 per cent. discount.

If all this be legal in time of peace, what may happen in time of war—when there may arise necessities which know no law?

All that the Administration has done is his: They have decided, that as Europe has drained our country of a large amount of specie, making it absolutely impossible to pay all debts in gold, it is for the interest of the nation that debts should be paid in something else equally good. The same power which makes gold and silver a legal tender, can make other things a legal tender.

A man may make any kind of a contract that he can. But the rights of the State are always paramount to those of the individual; and there can be no just claim upon any Government for the enforcement of any contract, the effect of which will be injurious to the community or the nation.

Newspapers.

The Lunar Visitor.—We failed to notice at the proper time, the appearance of the above named paper. It is edited by Rev. J. J. Moore, a gentleman of color, and its main object is *the elevation of the race.* It is published once a month, and furnished to subscribers at 25 cents a copy. We wish it a royal success.

Herald and Mirror.—These two San Francisco dalies, to the surprise of many, joined their forces this week. Mr. Guthrie Proprietor, and Charles Sumner Editor. At one time, the *Herald* was, soul and body, devoted to the interest or cause of those who have caused the present war against the Government. Of late, however, it has done more than yeoman service in support of Government. To this, it pledges itself all the more strongly in its union with the *Mirror.* In the introductory, we read:

The *Daily Herald and Mirror* will advocate and maintain strict and unqualified Union sentiments. We shall not permit it to be suspected that our faith in and love the Union is fractional or lukewarm. In the exercise of its proper authority, the National Administration shall invariably receive our support; when unjustly assailed, we shall endeavor to defend it, and place its villifiers in their true position, as enemies and traitors in a beneficent Republican Government.

Well, this is a proof that the world is marching on, and changes however great need not always surprise us.

Save Your Papers.

I need all the religious tracts, newspapers and books that I can obtain, for distribution in the U. S. Marine Hospital, and on outbound ships. By so simple means as this, moral men may be preserved from destroying sin, vicious men reformed, and souls saved. Then let all take a little pains to preserve such reading matter, and send it to my address at the Bible House, on Montgomery street, near Sutter, or send me word where I may call and obtain it. "Blessed are they who sow beside all waters."

J. Rowell,
Seaman's Chaplain.

Correspondence.

San Francisco, Jan. 13, 1862.

Rev. James A. Davidson.—Dear Sir and Brother.—We, the undersigned, believing that it would be to the interest of the Cause of Temperance in this city and State, and appreciating your efforts for the benefit of our fellow-men, would respectfully request you to postpone your departure for your native land for one month, desiring in the meantime to perfect arrangements for a public manifestation of the appreciation in which your services are held by the friends of Temperance in this city.

Signed—F. E. R. Whitney, Jas. T. Hoyt, Rev. M. C. Briggs, Rev. E. S. Lacy, Rev. J. H. Warren, Rev. E. Thomas, Rev. J. D. Blain, Rev. Albert Williams, Rev. S. S. Ely, Samuel H. Henry, Rev. W. C. Anderson, D.D., Joseph Weed, W. Hollis, H. B. Wilson, Rev. P. G. Buchanan, M. E. Howard, F. E. Weygant, G. Gillpatrick, R. Guy McLellan, Hall and others.

Gentlemen.—The confidence and sympathy which you manifest towa ds a feeble advocate of the great Temperance Reform, calls for gratitude from the recipient, and if a compliance with your request can in the least degree promote the cause of Temperance, it will give me great pleasure to accede to your wishes, I remain, gentlemen, your truly,

Jas. Alex. Davidson.

To F. E. R. Whitney and others.

State Items.

Sleighing.—The residents of San Juan enjoyed good sleighing after the 6th, as it snowed previously to the depth of 18 inches.

The name of the town of Yolo, Yolo Co., west side of the Sacramento river, is now changed to Woodland, and a postoffice has been established there. Wetland would be a more appropriate name about these days.

Great Snow Slide and Loss of Life.—At Excelsior Hill, Monte Christo, Sierra county, a snow slide occurred about six and a-half o'clock on the 8th instant, which carried off the store of George W. Johnson, Eph. Beaumont's house, a cabin belonging to Geo. Martin and two Frenchmen, and one end of Harvey Williams' residence. Martin, who was in his cabin at the time of the slide, was dug out of the mass of snow, and is, it is supposed, seriously injured. George A. Johnson and Henry Searneard were killed by it. G. A. Martin was severely injured, and Hercules Derosier was injured slightly. A correspondent of the Marysville *Express* says:

"The slide occurred just as the night hands had gone into the tunnels to relieve the day hands. Had it occurred fifteen minutes earlier or later, the loss of life would have been fearful. The losses will amount to about two thousand dollars; that of Johnson being the heaviest, as his store and stock of goods were entirely destroyed."—*Bee.*

Fall of Rain.—The following statement shows the quantity of rain that fell at the several places named during the months of November and December last: San Francisco, 13.64 inches; Sacramento, 11.17; Grass Valley, 41.71; Downieville, 41.49. It will be observed that the quantity which fell in the mountain towns is more than three times the amount that fell in the towns below.—*Nevada Democrat.*

Pacheco.—It is estimated that 20,000 sacks of grain have been damaged by the flood at Pacheco. Nearly all the fencing in Contra Costa county has been swept away. San Ramon valley looked, on Saturday, like one vast lake, with only an island here and there. The fine orchard of Hawkhurst is considerably damaged.

"Effie."—We have received a communication from "Effie." We should like another, provided her name is sent along with it.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Through from New York. to the Associated Press.

News of 10th Jan.

Washington.—The feature of Congress yesterday was the speech of Senator Sumner sustaining the Administration in the surrender of Mason and Slidell, and showing clearly that it was in pursuance of the policy maintained by the Government from its inception to the present time. All the foreign legation were present except Lord Lyons.

Senator Sherman's retrenchment bill, introduced yesterday, reduces the salaries of all clerks in the Capitol in the Government employ, but in no way affects the Representatives or Senators except to reduce the mileage ten cents per mile.

It is now stated that Gen. Sigel resigned his position in the army in consequence of ill treatment on the part of Gen. Halleck.

Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York *Times*, has been elected Speaker of the New York State Assembly.

News of 11th Jan.

Chicago.—A Committee of the New York Banks were before the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday, and proposed a new system, providing for the appointment of a Board of Exchequer to consist of five Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, one of whom should be appointed United States Treasurer at New York, the office to be in that city, with agencies elsewhere, whose duties will be to collect all the Government funds and revenues, negotiate all loans authorized by Congress, attend to the transfer and payment of public debts, and discharge of all the duties of Treasure at New York, appointing subordinate officers to attend to such matters, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

As a basis for a national currency, the Secretary of the Treasury is to issue and deliver bonds of six per cent. stock of the United States in one thousand (dollars?) certificates, redeemable in twenty years from date, on receipt of which the Board shall deliver to the Secretary eighty per cent. of the amount in exchequer bills, payable in coin on demand to bearer, and after July, 1862, receivable in payment of dues to the Government, or in purchase of convertible stock.

The Board shall also issue Exchequer bills; shall transfer the funds as directed; shall not engage in banking or loaning money; shall make its funds procure the amount in gold coin equal to six months interest on the whole United States debt, and pay the same.

An effort is to be made at Washington to establish a Bureau for supplying and inspecting the clothing for the army.

The case of Stark, of Oregon, came up in the Senate, yesterday. After a warm discussion, a motion to amend the resolution so as to allow Stark to take the oath, was lost by a vote of 9 to 3.

A vote was then taken to refer the whole subject from the Senate Committe on Credentia's to the Committee on the Judiciary, and was carried—ayes 28, noes 11. Nesmith voted no.

Capt. Russell, of Gen. Kelly's Brigade, had a skirmish with Gen. Jackson's Brigade yesterday, at Bath on the Potomac, and succeeded in capturing eleven horses, after losing seven of his own and two men.

News of 13th Jan.

Chicago.—Treasury notes are five per cent. discount, though gold is five per cent. premium. An Alexandria merchant was arrested on Saturday for refusing to take them at par. Gen. Montgomery released him, but ordered all persons to be arrested who refuse to take Treasury notes at par.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has news that on Monday last Humphrey Marshall's troops, being cornered by Col. Garfield's forces, laid down their arms and disbanded. They burned everything they had except cannon.

News of 15th Jan.

Chicago.—The Chicago *Tribune's* special Washington news of the 14th says the Judiciary Committee on the bill to confiscate and emancipate the slaves of rebels stands 4 against; Hickman, Chairman, absent.

The bill abolishing the franking privilege was passed.

Logan, Marshal of the District of Columbia, by his conduct in imprisoning colored people in the Washington jail, and by insulting members of Congress, in refusing to let them visit the jail, has called down upon his head indignation from everybody. Senator Grimes yesterday introduced a bill to clear this jail of all persons against whom no charge could be sustained. The bill passed, yeas 31, nays 4. Garret Davis, Andy Johnson, Rice, Latham, McDougall and Nesmith all voting with the Republicans.

Probably the insulting note sent by Marshal Logan, preventing members access to the jail, helped to swell the majority for the bill. It provides after every session of a Grand Jury there shall be a general jail delivery of all persons not under indictment and held on final judgment after conviction of crime.

A Cairo dispatch of the 14th says, the gunboats *Essex, St. Louis* and *Tyler* went down the river yesterday, within a mile and a half of Columbus and opened fire on the rebel batteries. They retired after gaining what information they desired. Com. Foot thinks, with his whole fleet, he can reduce Columbus.

A Washington dispatch says the United States Treasurer's weekly statement shows the total amount on deposit to be seven million seven hundred thousand dollars, on which drafts have been drawn to the amount of six million dollars; the bullion fund is one million one hundred and two thousand dollars; available balance in States not under insurrectionary control is stated at four million dollars.

The Judiciary Committee of the House resolved unanimously to-day to report a bill repealing the law that exempts men from criminal prosecution for offenses in regard to which they may have been examined by Congressional Committees. It was under that law that Floyd escaped punishment.

Advices from Mexico state that that country is making immense preparations to oppose the allied fleet. Over 100,000 men will be in the field soon.

News from the Mississippi fleet states it was going forward, and will encamp at Mayfield, Kentucky, to-night.

Gen. Grant and staff embarked from Cairo on the steamer Chancellor this morning, and took the field at Fort Jefferson. Gen. McClernand leads the advance. Gen. Grant says he shall march thirty miles to-morrow. A battle is not far off.

News of 16th Jan.

Chicago.—Edward M. Stanton was yesterday confirmed Secretary of War.

Assistant Secretary Fox, of the Navy, will return to-day. He has been for three or four days in New York and Philadelphia, overseeing and expediting preparations for a fleet which will speedily sail.

General McClellan was before the Committee on the conduct of the war yesterday. He answered questions touching the present condition of the army as respects transportation, subsistence, and ability to move.

Colonel Carr is pushing a cavalry force

from Rolla to Springfield, Missouri, and is to be joined by infantry. General Sigel still retains his position in the army.

Ice in the river has prevented St. Louis troops from getting down to join the expedition.

The Committee on Ways and Means, this morning, agreed to postpone the one hundred million dollar treasury note bill for the present, and to substitute a bill which provides for the issue of Treasury certificates, bearing interest, which will be issued to creditors. The Bank Commissioners and Secretary Chase, having come to a substantial agreement, the Ways and Means Committee are holding a consultation with the Secretary on the subject.

Secretary Cameron, in answer to information desired by the Senate, denies ever having made contracts. He left such work to heads of Bureaus.

The House Committee on Commerce have under consideration a proposition for the establishment of a mail line of steamers from California to Japan, China and the East Indies. Gen. Ward, from the Committee, is preparing an elaborate report favorable to it.

News of 17th Jan.

CHICAGO.—The Kansas contested case terminated yesterday. Love is entitled to his seat. The vote was twenty-four to sixteen.

Several war vessels have just started for the Gulf under Commodore Farragut.

News from Fort Leavenworth says 40,000 Union Indians in the Cherokee country were attacked on 6th instant, by superior forces of Texas Rangers. The Indians were compelled to retreat, and are now in Kansas.

Governor Gamble of Missouri has appointed Robert Wilson, President of the State Convention, to fill one of the vacancies in the U. S. Senate.

The expedition from Cairo into Secessiondom under General Grant is moving rapidly towards Columbus, via Mayfield, Ky., intending to attack by a flank movement. News of a battle may be expected to-morrow. A special to the Chicago *Times*, dated yesterday, says the expedition was within twelve miles of Columbus.

The House Military Committee at a meeting this forenoon, reported a bill reducing the number of Chaplains to one for each brigade, and establishing Hospital Chaplains.

The Armory Committee on the proposed National Armory west of the Alleghany, cannot come to any agreement.

General Sigel will probably be made a Major General.

The New York *Times'* dispatch says the Committee on the Conduct of the War has resolved to advise the immediate passage of a bill to punish with death any person who commits frauds on the Government whenever a soldier is bodily injured, or selling unsound provisions; also to punish with imprisonment and confiscation property of all contractors who may defraud the Government in the quality of goods sold, or services rendered.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch, of January 16th, says the remaining vessel of Burnside's expedition left this afternoon. Prisoners of war are expected to-morrow to be exchanged and sent North.

News from Fort Pickens, January 2d, says rebel batteries of Pensacola having repeatedly fired on small vessels, Pickens opened on the rebels' steamer *Times*, which was landing stores at the Navy Yard on the 1st. The rebel batteries responded, and the firing continued till evening. Pickens' last shot set fire to Warrington. The conflagration continued all night. The place was still burning on the evening of the 2d, when the *Rhode Island* left. The fire was seen thirty-five miles at sea.

News of 18th Jan.

CHICAGO.—A dispatch has been received from Minister Adams, announcing that the privateer Sumter, after having burned three American vessels, had taken refuge at Cadiz, Spain.

Hereafter the baggage of every person leaving St. Louis will be inspected.

General Sigel has started with an army from Rolla to scour western Missouri.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch says General Wool has sent notice to General Huger, at Norfolk, to remove the women and children from the city. It is supposed Burnside's expedition intends to attack Norfolk.

The Chicago *Times'* Cairo correspondent says gunboats Lexington and Conestoga engaged the rebel batteries at Fort Henry up the Tennessee river yesterday. The rebels evacuated, and the Federal troops, under General Smith, occupied the place. The stars and stripes are now floating over the fort. This is the first Federal victory in Tennessee.

In the Senate yesterday Howard, newly elected Senator from Michigan, took his seat.

The House bill permitting sailors and mariners to mail letters without prepaying postage, was passed.

The House resolution declaring it to be the purpose of Congress to raise by taxation and customs one hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually, was adopted; Powell, of Kentucky, alone voting in the negative.

In the House, in the Philadelphia contested election case, Lehman (Democrat) was confirmed.

The Fortification Bill was passed. It provides for the repair and strengthening of fortifications on the lake frontier.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

News of 21st Jan.

CHICAGO.—Ex-President Tyler died at Richmond, Friday night, after a brief illness.

A despatch dated Wilmington, 18th January, says that 34 small Federal steamers and 16 sail vessels were inside, and 7 large steamers outside of Hatteras. More were expected at Pamlico Sound.

A despatch to prominent merchants of Wilmington, N. C., says that a large fleet is anchored off Cape Fear river, and a demonstration on Wilmington is hourly expected.

It is reported at Fort Warren that Roanoke Island has been taken possession of by Gen. Burnside's expedition.

The twelve-month soldiers in rebel service will return home when their time expires.

John B. Henderson, Douglas Democrat and a Brigadier-General in the State service of Missouri, has been appointed U. S. Senator to fill Trusten Polk's seat.

Gen. Jim Lane is expected to arrive in Chicago to-morrow night. His staff officers have been selected and approved by Gen. McClellan. They are all men of Lane's school and politics. The General will proceed thence to orgaized his expedition. Col. Brackett's cavalry, 1,300 leave this city to-morrow to join the expedition at Leavenworth.

The Navy Department has received a despatch from Com. Gleason, of the U. S. steamer *M. T. Dennison*, dated off Wilmington, N. C., stating that he had burned the light-ship, which the rebels had used as a beacon for guarding their vessels in and out of the harbor, and for securing our vessels.

Halleck will undoubtedly go to Cairo soon, and then a forward movement towards Columbus will be made.

A Washington despatch of last night states that the notification to women and children to withdraw from Norfolk was not issued by Gen. Wool, but by the rebels themselves, who anticipated an attack from Burnsides.

Vessels which arrived at Fort Monroe on the 17th report that Burnside's expedition had entered Pamlico Sound by Hatteras Inlet. Roanoke Island was defended by 3,000 rebel troops and will be the first point of attack.

Gen. Buel is reported ready to advance from Green river. All the regulars have already been thrown forward.

A despatch from Cairo says that Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, had been occupied by the Federal troops until there was a gunboat reconnoisance, but no action took place.

The Federal army in Southeastern Kentucky have met with signal success, which event has created joy throughout the country. We can now feel as if the war were being waged in earnest. A few days will bring us news of still greater victories both East and West.

The particulars of the victory at Somerset, so far as learned, are as follows: Gen. Thomas has been for some weeks in Southeastern Kentucky, with his division, composed of about 8,000 men. Of this force, Gen. Shoef's brigade was 30 miles from Gen. Thomas' headquarters. Col. Morrison's brigade was 20 miles distance, but learning from a messenger that Zollicoffer contemplated an attack, Morrison marched all the distance on yesterday night through rain and sleet, and arrived at the headquarters of General Thomas about three hours before the battle commenced. His men, though tired and hungry, plunged into battle, and fought like tigers. Gen. Schoef's brigade did not arrive until after the enemy had fled. Among the regiments most actively engaged in the fight, was the 9th and 10th Indiana, 9th Ohio, 2d Minnesota, 4th and 10th Kentucky, and 18th Regulars. The battle raged with great energy for nearly three hours, when Zollicoffer and Peyton being killed, and our artillery pouring such volleys of death into their ranks, the enemy fled in great confusion. Before the General fell, the enemy fought desperately, as the number killed in our ranks will testify.

Gen. Thomas continued to pursue until night set in. Our forces followed the rebels, who ran before them in the wildest confusion, like a flock of frightened sheep, close up to their entrenchments on the north bank of the river. In front of these they lay all night, expecting to storm them in the morning, but with the aid of boats and barges the enemy managed to get across the river before daylight. They left behind them all their artillery, ammunition, horses, tents and wagon-loads of quartermaster's, commissary and medical stores, which fell into our hands. Our troops had possession of their entrenchments early on Monday morning. After reaching the opposite side of the river the rebels dispersed in all directions.

So far as ascertained the rebel loss was 350 killed and wounded, our loss is 150 dead and wounded. Zollicoffer's force was 10,000.

Cassius M. Clay was yesterday confirmed as Major-General, and Abner Doubleday as Brigadier-General.

Gen. Stone's name will be probably stricken from the army roll; he has returned too many slaves for his benefit.

Gen. Sumner is so much better that he will assume command this week.

1,500 prisoners, lately captured in Missouri, are to be quartered in Alton, Ill., in the penitentiary.

News of 23d Jan.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23d.—The New York *Tribune's* special Washington correspondence says: Secretary Stanton had an interview in the Senate Committee rooms, this morning, with the Military Committees of both Houses. All—16 members—were present. The Secretary gave his views freely on his plan of the conduct of the war, and expressed a desire for the coöperation of the Committee. He stated that a full list of the contracts made by or for the War Department since the commencement of the war, with the name of every contractor or purchaser, should be made before the 1st of February.

The President declared to-day that he appreciates the very great services rendered by Gen. Sigel, and that justice will be done him by creating him General of Division.

A Fortress Monroe despatch says, the Norfolk *Day Book* of Wednesday has news from Goldsboro of the 12th, announcing that 100 vessels of Burnside's expedition are inside of Pamlico Sound, and 20 steamers outside. No attack has been made, but the women and children were leaving Newbern, where a fight is expected to take place. The people of Norfolk and Goldsboro were much excited.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Wednesday contains the following telegram: Savannah, Ga., Jan. 11.—From 40 to 50 vessels are inside of Broad river, 15 miles from Port Royal.

The steamer *City of New York*, from Liverpool on the 8th of January, arrived off Cape Race.

The steamer *Jura* arrived out on the 8th, She took out the announcement of the adjustment of the *Trent* affair, which was received with the greatest satisfaction. Consols immediately advanced from 1 to 1-4 per cent.

Sales of cotton on the 8th of January were over twenty thousand bales at a considerable advance.

News of 24th Jan.

Appearances indicate that Gen. McClellan's plan of operations is something as follows: As part of our forces in Kentucky shall advance into Tennessee, the remainder, with those at Cairo, will operate against Bowling Green, forcing the Confederates to abandon this position; their retreat will be cut off, and their condition will be precarious. Meanwhile, the Mississippi flotilla will proceed upon its mission. If the Burnside expedition shall obtain possession of the North Carolina Railroads, the rebels' connection between Virginia and the Cotton States will be cut off. The army at Manassas, thus isolated, must leave its entrenchments, either to attack Gen. McClellan or retreat.

LAND SLIDE EXTRAORDINARY.—The La Porte *Messenger* of January 11th, chronicles the following: "A remarkable land slide took place within a few hundred rods of La Porte, on the St. Louis road, on Friday afternoon. Several acres of the hillside started down the ravine, carrying away portions of the road and two ditches. Barns' water logs are transplanted in the most inconceivable disorder. This cuts off the supply of the town water works, but the Lord knows our chance is slim for suffering at present on that account. The loss at this season, however, is a serious one to the proprietor. The ravine forms a half circle, or basin, at the place of disaster, and is about the last location a slide would have been expected. The confused position of the large trees thus moved from their birthplace is suggestive of a high old spree among the monarchs of the forest. As we detain the press for this item we can give no further particulars."

PATTERSON.—The steamers *Defiance* and *Gov. Dana* make daily trips up the American river to Patterson, nine miles above Sacramento, where also a Telegraph office is to be opened. The place is a good point for shipment of goods to be teamed to the mountains.

MARRIED.

In this city, January 25th, by the Rev. J. Rowell, George Williams to Christiana Wallace, both of San Francisco.

In this city, January 10th, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. J. C. Harrold, of Sacramento, to Miss Elizabeth Sheehen late of New Brunswick.

In Brooklyn, January 15th, by Rev. G. Pierson, Mr. J. D. Bostwick to Miss Nellie A. Bouton. both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this city, January 28th, S. C. Shaw, son of Joseph Shaw, native of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, aged 36 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

San Francisco Insurance Co.

OFFICE,.....621 CLAY STREET,

Over the Savings and Loan Society.

Cash Capital,..................$150,000

Stock All Subscribed in California.

THIS COMPANY is Organized under the laws of the State of California.

They insure large Warehouses, Merchandise, Dwellings and Furniture against Loss or Damages by Fire.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

For San Jose, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Gilroy, San Juan and Watsonville.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY NOV. 2d, the favorite and fast running steamer SOPHIE McLANE, Chas. Thorne, Master, will leave Broadway Wharf for Alviso every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and there connecting with Stages for all the above places.

Through Tickets will be furnished on board.

Returning, leaves Alviso every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock, connecting with the Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara at 8 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage apply on board.

jan16 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

San Francisco and Oakland Railroad.—Books for the subscription to the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and Oakland Railroad Company are now open (pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted December 3, 1861,) in the City of Oakland, at the drug store of E. P. Sanford and office of F. K. Shattuck, Esq., Broadway; and in the City of San Francisco, at the store of Messrs. B. C Horn & Co., No. 367 and 369 Front street, and at the office fo the Secretary of the Company, No. 72 Montgomery Block.

Messrs. E. P. Sanford, F. K. Shattuck, B. C. Horn and George Goss have been appointed Commissioners to receive and superintend the taking of said subscriptions.

By order of the Board of Directors,
dec12 GEO. GOSS, Secretary.

For Elegance and Usefulness Combined in a Present.

For the Holidays,

BUY A

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

The Wheeler and Wilson Family Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be far superior to all others in use.

They are adapted to every variety of Family Sewing, they are not liable to get out of order, and a child can learn to use them.

Do not buy a chain-stitch Machine, the seam has a cord on one side very unseemly and liable to wear off and rip.

The Wheeler and Wilson Machines make a stitch alike upon both sides or the fabric, and it will not rip or ravel out.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent.
dec 26 Corner Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.

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L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
English and American Hardware,
CUTLERY.
FARMERS', MECHANICS' AND MINERS' TOOLS, ETC. ETC.
206 AND 208 BATTERY STREET,
Between California and Sacramento,
1 SAN FRANCISCO.

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Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE,
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AGRICULTURAL AND MINING IMPLEMENTS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
Corner of California and Battery Streets,
1 SAN FRANCISCO.

Agricultural Implements.

A LARGE and varied assortment of Agricultural Implements of all kinds on hand and constantly arriving, for sale on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest city prices.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Importers and Dealers,
Corner Washington and Davis sts.,
oct17-3m San Francisco.

RICHARDS & AITKEN,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,
PERFUMERIES, ACIDS, ETC.
CORNER CLAY AND SANSOM STREETS,
D. B. RICHARDS, D. B. AITKEN, SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods sold at the lowest market rates for cash or approved credit.
Ships' Medicine Chests Replenished at wholesale rates.
Country orders promptly attended to.
Prescriptions accurately compounded. 1

WHITTON, WATERS & CO.
OFFICE:
COR. CLAY AND SANSOME STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ABEL WHITTON, E. D. WATERS, JR. F. C. WATERS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE
dec12 AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES

A. C. DIETZ & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE, AND
DOWNER'S KEROSENE FLUIDS,
Lard and Sperm Oils, Etc.,
No. 505 FRONT STREET,
Between Washington and Jackson.
We Sell Goods Greatly Reduced Prices!
COAL OIL LAMPS,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE STATE.
BRANCH STORE—No. 56 Second street, near Mission.
[dec 19-3m.]

HENRY K. CUMMINGS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And Dealer in
FRUITS, PRODUCE &c.
No. 63 MERCHANT STREET,
Opposite Washington Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Particular attention paid to Consignments. 1

NATH'L HOLLAND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
South-West corner of Clay and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
House, 1111 Clay street, above Mason. 1

OVERCOATS, SHIRTS, CANES, Etc.

Gentlemen Take Notice!—I have this day opened a fine lot of Overcoats; also, a large large stock of Shirts and a large invoice of Canes; and we flatter ourselves that we have as nice and well assorted stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, as can be found in the city, which we will offer for sale at very low rates. Please call and examine for yourselves, at L. BLUM'S,
410 Montgomery street, next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's Express Office. 1mo dec 26

ARMES & DALLAM,
(Successors to Hawxhurst and Son,)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
Brushes, Baskets, Twine, Cordage, Mats, &c.,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CALIFORNIA PAILS, TUBS and BROOMS,
Nos. 217 and 219 Sacramento street,
Between Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

CHEMISTRY TRIUMPHANT!

Washboards, Pounders and Washing Machines rendered useless by
Platt's Non-Rubbing Chlorine Soap!
PATENTED JANUARY 17, 1860.
WARRANTED NOT TO ROT OR INJURE THE CLOTHES.
CHLORINE SOAP WORKS.
FAMILY, BATHING, TOILET AND FANCY
SOAPS OF ALL KINDS,
Manufactured at 731 Front Street, between Broadway and Vallejo. (Iron Building.
1 E. A. TAYLOR.

COMET. OOLONG No 1.
FRESH TEAS:
IN SMALL BOXES,
SELECTED FOR FAMILY USE,
AT
HASKELL'S TEA STORE,
24 Montgomery Street, near Market,
Where may be found also a full assortment of Groceries at wholesale and retail,
1 CHEAP FOR CASH.

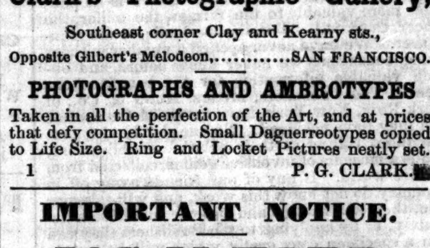
FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT,
GO TO
Clark's Photographic Gallery,
Southeast corner Clay and Kearny sts.,
Opposite Gilbert's Melodeon,...........SAN FRANCISCO.
PHOTOGRAPHS AND AMBROTYPES
Taken in all the perfection of the Art, and at prices that defy competition. Small Daguerreotypes copied to Life Size. Ring and Locket Pictures neatly set.
1 P. G. CLARK.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

JAS. M. FORD
HAS REMOVED FROM HIS FORMER place of business to
Selleck's Gallery,
No. 415 MONTGOMERY STREET,
UNION BUILDING.

Having made a business arrangement with Mr. SELLECK, he takes pleasure in inviting his friends and patrons to this—
The most Elegant and Convenient Gallery in San Francisco.

FORD'S "CARTES DE VISITE"
Are acknowledged to be the BEST in the city. and with the increased facilities of this Gallery he can give even
Better Satisfaction tkan Ever Before.
That new and most beautiful style of Picture, the
IVORY-TYPE!
Is executed ONLY at this establishment, by the Artist, Mr. N. T. JOHNSON, lately from New York.
N. B.—LOOK OUT FOR THE RIGHT PLACE!
SELLECK'S GALLERY,
415 Montgomery street, over Guerin's Dry Goods
1 Store.



FRESH SEEDS.
GROWTH OF 1861.
New York Seed Warehouse
C. L. KELLOGG,
No. 427 Sansome street, one door south of Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.
HAS ON HAND A MOST EXTENSIVE assortment of
Vegetable, Flower, Field, Fruit and Tree SEEDS.
TOBACCO SEEDS—FOUR VARIETIES.
COTTON SEEDS—FOUR VARIETIES.
TWENTY VARIETIES OF GRASSES.
Hyacinths, Amarylis, Narcissus, Tulips, Lilies, and other Bulbous Roots.
MAMMOTH RHUBARB ROOTS,
CHERRY CURRANT ROOTS,
HOP ROOTS, ETC. ETC. ETC.

My stock of SEEDS cannot be excelled. Knowing the importance from my long experience, I have spared no pains or expense to secure none but the best stocks, and purchasers can rely on their being fresh and true to their kind.

Orders by Mail or Express, promptly attended to. A liberal discount to the trade. Particular care is taken in packing seeds for shipment.

Boxes of Seeds containing 100 papers, for retailing in assortments as desired, will be furnished.

Your early orders are respectfully solicited.
C. L. KELLOGG,
1 427 Sansome st.

Pioneer Steam
COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
Old Government Java!
Old Government Java!
Just Received, ex Steamer St. Louis,
A SUPERIOR LOT OF
GENUINE OLD GOVERNMENT
JAVA COFFEE.
For sale by MARDEN & FOLGER,
jan9 3m 531 and 533 Front street.

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.
MRS. G. M. BLAKE..............Principal.
MISS M. A. SHATTUCK..Associate Principal.

Terms—Payments Monthly, In Advance:
For board, room, lights, washing, tuition in the English branches, with evening instruction and family care for each pupil, $33 per month; Music on Piano and Guitar, including use of instrument, $10 per month. Day Scholars—Tuition in Primary Department, from $3 to $4 per month; in Preparatory Department, $5 per month; in Collegiate Department, $6 per month. Drawing and painting in water colors, each $2 50 per month. French and Spanish, each $3 per month.

Pupils can remain in the Seminary during the vacations, subject to the charges for board and to the household regulations of term time.

REFERENCES.
Rev. Dr. S. B. Bell, Rev. Mr. Akerly, Prof. H. Durant, Oakland; Prof. M. Kellogg, Rev. Mr. Brayton, Principal of Oakland College; Rev. Mr. Walsworth, Rev. Mr. Mooar, Oakland; Mr. Stevens, Marysville; Rev. Mr. Willey, Rev. Dr. Anderson, San Francisco. jan16-6m

The College School at Oakland.
The Next Term will Commence on the 16th of January.

STUDENTS FROM ABROAD BOARD in the institution, under the care of the Principal and Teachers. None are received except upon satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

The expenses are from $310 to $340 per year, with extra charges for French, Spanish and Drawing.

For Circulars, address
jan9 REV. I. H. BRAYTON, Principal.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WHICH ARE UNEQUALED BY ANY, FOR BEAUTY AND SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY IN WORKING.

FROM PATENT REPORT.
"This machine, as wonderful alike for the delicacy and accuracy as for the simplicity of its operation, is designed to bless all lands with its munificent ministrations. The belief is confidently entertained that it will become almost as universal as the distaff and spinning-wheel of the olden time; but, unlike these memorials of ceaseless toil, it will enter the homes of impoverished and suffering humanity, to lighten the burdens and brighten the lives of those whose elevation and happiness have been the unceasing care, as they are now the crowning glory, of the Christian civilization of the world."

We have a large and varied assortment of these Machines on hand, for which we are General Agents for the Pacific States and west coast of Mexico.
COX, WILLCUT & CO.,
nov28 422 Battery street.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
EX LATE ARRIVALS,
FROM NEW YORK AND EUROPE.

THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT of TOYS, Fancy Goods, Baskets and Willow Ware ever offered in this market.

For sale cheap by
TURNAUER & ZINN,
Nos. 320 and 322 Battery street,
de19-3m Between Commercial and Clay.

DR. DEAN
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO BELDEN BLOCK,
Corner Bush and Montgomery Streets,
AND
His Residence to No. 104 Stockton Street.
jan9 3m

SATHER & CHURCH,
Bankers,
Corner of Clay and Battery sts.
DRAW EXCHANGE AT SIGHT IN sums to suit, on
American Exchange Bank..........New York.
Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank....Boston.
Drexel & Co...........................Philadelphia.
Geo. Peabody & Co.........................London.
Purchase Certificates of Deposit of Eastern Banks and Bankers.
Discount Mercantile Paper, advance on Mint Certificates and make Collections on favorable terms.
jan9

Watts' Nervous Antidote.

I have in my own person, experienced so much benefit from the use of Watts' Nervous Antidote, and have witnessed so many cures, almost miraculous, which have resulted from its use, that I feel it an overwhelming duty to bear testimony to its sovereign virtues in severe Neuralgic affections, experienced by myself and others, which have come under my immediate notice.

My own case was as follows: I was in 1848, while working at my trade as ship carpenter, in Philadelphia, suddenly afflicted with loss of sight. After employing several physicians without deriving any benefit, I went to New York, where I was finally forced to enter the Hospital. There I was compelled to submit to a great variety of treatment, much of it exceedingly painful, and was ultimately shut up in a dark room, where I remained for a number of weeks to all intents a close prisoner, but all without experiencing any relief. Hearing of the Antidote of Dr. Watts, I sought and obtained permission to leave the hospital, and immediately went to the office of Dr. Watts. The Doctor examined into my condition, and then at short intervals, administered three doses of the "Antidote;" after observing its effects, he in a few hours pronounced mine to my great joy, to be a curable case. I accordingly continued to use it under his direction, and in six days I was perfectly cured and again following my trade.

An account of this case was published in the papers, and made so much noise that I was called upon by hundreds anxious to learn the particulars of my case for themselves, and thus I became familiar with scores of cures effected by this medicine, as remarkable as my own. I came to California, and here I found a great many cases, in which I knew the "Antidote" would be efficacious, but sought in vain to find it, and was upon the point of sending to New York for a supply, when I fortunately saw your advertisement. Since then, I have from time to time procured supplies from you and found that it still possesses the same efficacy, and relieves the intolerable misery caused by Neuralgia as perfectly as ever.

SAN FRANCISCO CURE.

Two weeks ago, a lady acquaintance on Sacramento street, informed me that her daughter was suffering from several complaints, aggravated by severe neuralgia affections. At my suggestion she obtained from you a bottle of "Watts' Nervous Antidote," and within one week the young lady was enabled to sleep quietly, her appetite was restored and her general health wonderfully improved, while the neuralgic pains had disappeared. This was after suffering five years of illness and expending several hundred dollars in vain efforts to find relief from other sources.

I also know of numerous cases of rheumatism, chronic and inflammatory, nervous headaches, weak and inflamed eyes, coughs, etc., which have been cured by the use of this invaluable medicine. I have no faith in quack medicines, but I know this does not come under that head.

F. W. PINKHAM, Carpenter.
Shop on Waverly Place, next to S. E. Corner of Clay street, San Francisco, December 31st, 1861.
To Dr. Samuel Adams, San Francisco. jan9

GOLD FILLINGS,
BY DR. BLAKE.

AFTER twenty-one years experience in my profession I am convinced that more teeth have been lost by coarse and imperfect operations than by actual decay.

Those who desire their teeth filled, or who require an operation performed in a thorough and finished manner, can obtain my services for a fair remuneraive fee.

The greatest care and best materials used in my operations. DR. BLAKE,
Corner Clay and Kearny streets,
dec13-3m Opposite the Plaza.

KNOX'S
IMPROVED STEAM CHEST PATENT AMALGAMATOR,
Manufactured EXCLUSIVELY By
PALMER & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NOTE.—The improvement consists in a Steam Chest or Chamber so arranged as to take the place of a False Bottom, and when worn out can be replaced at trifling expense.

For further particulars, address
W. A. PALMER,
At the Golden State Foundry,
dec12 No. 6 Battery street.

Varney's New Amalgamator.
TO QUARTZ MINERS.

YOUR attention is respectfully invited to my NEW AMALGAMATOR. It acts on different principles from any other in use. Its amalgamating power is surprisingly perfect, and challenges competition. It requires no attention, the quartz running from the Battery through it in a continuous stream. It runs at any speed, from fifty to one hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, doing work in proportion.

It is now in use in different places, and doing the work of several

Ordinary Amalgamators.

To supply the demand. Three Foundries are now engaged manufacturing these machines—the Miners' and the Pacific Foundries, San Francisco, also the Globe Foundry at Stockton, where they can be examined by all interested.
nov7-3m THOMAS VARNEY.

Presents for the Holidays
AT
KOHLER'S,
SANSOME ST., WASHINGTON ST., AND STOCKTON STREET,
Selected expressly for this Market, and will be sold at prices still lower than heretofore.
Assorted cases of Toys, put up in Germany, from $20 to $50.
☞ Country Merchants will please send orders immediately, or give us a call. dec12

QUINCY HALL.
THE LARGEST
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
....IN....
CALIFORNIA!
DAVIS & BOWERS

Have constantly employed, in New York, from two to three hundred hands, manufacturing CLOTHING expressly for QUINCY HALL, which enables them to offer to Customers

The Largest and Best Selected Stock
ever imported to this market. The extremely LOW PRICES at which they have always sold their Goods, has gained for them an enviable reputation throughout California and Oregon.

QUINCY HALL
147, 149 AND 151
WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
DAVIS & BOWERS,
n29-mis Proprietors.

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
Formerly of the Original Eagle Hat Store, Commercial street, and late of Washington street,
NOW 323 MONTGOMERY STREET,
TUCKER'S HALL.

THE COLLINS BROTHERS ARE NOW together for the purpose of doing a first class HAT business, and no pains will be spared to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

We shall keep on hand a large assortment of all the latest styles of
HATS AND CAPS.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
STAGE AND STOCK DRIVERS
Will remember that we are the best to manufacture, renovate and re-stiffen Peruvian and other stage hats.
Orders for Hats from the Interior
Will receive our particular attention.
[dec. 19.]

HENRY DUTTON & SON,
DEALERS IN
HAY AND GRAIN,
ALSO
WOOD,
PIER No. 7, STEWART STREET,
NEAR CORNER MISSION,
HENRY DUTTON, HENRY DUTTON, JR. SAN FRANCISCO.
de19-3m*

50,000 IN USE!
The Autocrat of the Kitchen!
THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART!
Fuel-Saving and Comfort-Producing
LARGE OVEN!
SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT
COOKING STOVE!
FOR
WOOD AND ANTHRACITE OR BITUMINOUS COAL,
IMPROVED IN 1859,
With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the Celebrated Patent Double Sheet Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st. *Durability.*—Lasting with proper care, at least 20 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1838.

2d. *Manufacture.*—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d. *Capacity.*—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th. *Economy.*—Saving the cost of the Stove in one or two years in the item of fuel.

5th. *Ventilation of Oven.*—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven, (protected by letters patent,) securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of perforating holes in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilating is the only one of any value whatever.

6th. *Entire Control of Heat.*—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th *The Double Sheet Bottom Flue.*—By which a compressed and inverting action of heat is obtained, and more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th. *Broiling.*—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th. *Hot Water Reservoir and Warming Closet.*—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat, and without extra fuel.

10. *Water Back.*—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath room, equal to any range.

☞ Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. Stewart and of the manufacturers are on each stove. None other genuine.

For sale by CALEB M. SICKLER,
422 Kearny street,
Bet. California and Pine, San Francisco.
jan16-3m

TRUE RELIGION.

THE religion that is to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider that forty cents returned for one hundred cents given is according to the Gospel, though it may be according to law. It looks upon a man *who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief.* It looks upon a man who promises to pay *fifty dollars upon demand, with interest, and who neglects to pay it on demand, without interest, is a liar.—Congregationalist.*
dec5-6m*

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s
STEAMSHIP
GOLDEN GATE,
R. H. PEARSON.................Commander.
Will Leave Folsom Street Wharf,
SATURDAY..............FEB. 1st, 1862,
At 9 o'clock A. M., Punctually.
FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

Family Drug Store.
SAMUEL ADAMS,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Clay street, one Door from Dupont.

A LARGE assortment of Drugs, Chemicals and approved Patent Medicines at low prices. Prescriptions carefully and faithfully put up at reduced rates, and with consideration to those of limited means. Having heard of cases where the sick were suffering for days for the necessary remedies; the friends of all such are invited to call, and satisfactory arrangements will be made. jan9

WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.

Having suffered long and poignantly from Neuralgia and complaints which resulted in a condition of almost constant suffering, and having experienced direct and positive relief of the most unmistakeable character from the use of the antidote ourselves, we have no hesitation in warmly recommending it to those who may be afflicted in the same manner. As a soother and anodyne it is invaluable—the sleep it induces is sweet and refreshing, and there is none of the terrible reaction upon the system which results from the use of opium, spirituous liquors and other articles of a kindred character. For palpitation of the heart, twitchings, cramps, etc., and in fact for every description of nervous affection in which we have seen it employed, it has proved a sovereign specific. In the course of three years, during which time we have suffered from neuralgic affections, we have resorted to every means within our reach to obtain relief, and for temporary intervals have succeeded not in banishing pain entirely, but in producing that sort of lull which was comparative bliss—it remained for Watts' Nervous Antidote to eradicate as it were, the very seeds of suffering, to restore the appetite, and thus bring back pristine health and vigor.—San Francisco *Police Gazette*, Jan. 6th.
jan9

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HAVING made arrangements for a constant supply, all the Homeopathic Medicines will be furnished at reduced rates.

All of Humphrie's Specific Homeopathic remedies in Boxes, at New York prices. A fresh supply just received. SAMUEL ADAMS Druggist.
jan9 Clay street, one door from Dupont.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE,
AND PHYSICAL RESTORATIVE.*
The Medical Wonder of the Age!

THE MOST POWERFUL and wonderful Medicine ever discovered, with Nervous or Spasmodic Disease. It is a nervine of such miraculous power, that it is unimportant how long the disease has existed. If it arises directly or indirectly from a nervous affection, persevere in it at about the rate of one phial to every year the disease has existed. It has cured the most violent and long standing cases of
NEURALGIA, TIC DOLOREUX,
CONVULSIONS, FITS, RHEUMATISM,
CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA,
CRAMPS, SPASMS, VERTIGO,
HEADACHE, DELIRIUM TREMENS,
LOW SPIRITS, PALPITATION,
NERVOUS TWITCHINGS,
HYSTERICS, HYPOCHONDRIA,
SUPPRESSED MENSES,

And is so wonderful in rejuvenating premature old age, and correcting decrepitude brought on by excessive indulgence, that nothing but a trial can convince the patient of its qualities. It is not an excitant but a strengthener, purely vegetable and harmless; like a skilful architect, it begins by laying a firm foundition, and gradually but incessantly adds strength and vigor until nothing is left unfinished.
jan9 For sale by all Druggists.

Celebrated German Tonic,
AND
AROMATIC BITTERS.

This is an unquestionable and never failing remedy for Bilious Diseases and all derangement of the Stomach and Digestive Organs, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, etc. etc. Where the System has been reduced by Fever and Ague, it will prove a valuable auxiliary for a speedy and permanent restoration to health and strength.
For sale by SAMUEL ADAMS,
jan9 Agent.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
FRUIT AND TREE SEEDS,
TOBACCO AND COTTON SEEDS,
Of all varieties, are arriving by every steamer at SYLVESTER'S NEW SEED STORE, 317 Washington street, between Battery and Front, San Francisco.

Also on hand, FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREEN SHRUBS, BULBOUS ROOTS, etc.

A liberal discount to the trade. Address by Mail or Express. GEO. F. SYLVESTER.
317 Washington street, San Francisco.

CRANBERRY PLANTS!
23,000 CRANBERRY PLANTS JUST RECEIVED and in good condition, for sale in quantities to suit, by GEO. F. SYLVESTER,
dec 26 317 Washington street, San Francisco.

SEA BEACH BOOKSTORE



C. BEACH,
DEALER IN
JUVENILE AND GIFT
BOOKS!
NO. 10 MONTGOMERY STREET.
(Nearly opposite the Masonic Hall,)

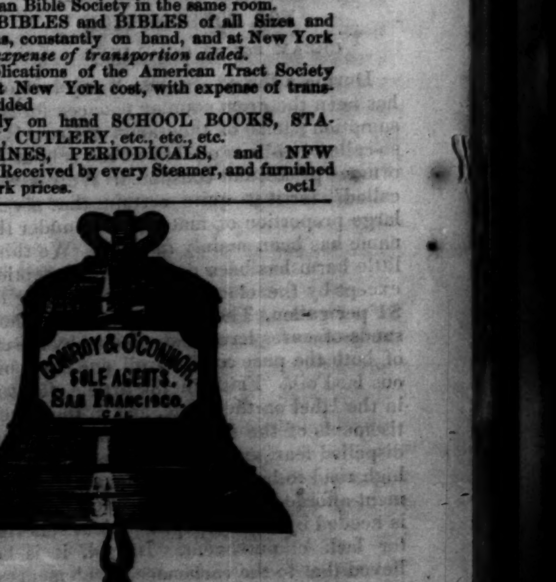
HERE MAY be fohnd a complete assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, adapted to all ages and capacities. The various works of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, including a large stock of HYMN BOOKS. Also, the publications of the American Sunday School Union. The Depository of the American Bible Society in the same room.

Family BIBLES and BIBLES of all Sizes and Descriptions, constantly on hand, and at New York cost, with *expense of transportion added.*

The Publications of the American Tract Society furnished at New York cost, with expense of transportation added

Constantly on hand SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, CUTLERY, etc., etc., etc.

MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, and NFW BOOKS. Received by every Steamer, and furnished at New York prices. oct1



CAST STEEL BELLS,
FOR
FIRE ALARMS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, RANCHES, COURT HOUSES, STEAMBOATS, ETC.

We have in store, and are constantly receiving these celebrated Bells. They are superior in tone, of greater durability, and MUCH CHEAPER than the Composition or Bronze.

Numerous testimonials, American and English, can be seen at our store.
CONROY & O'CONNOR
Agents for the Manufacturers,
25, 27 and 29 Front street,
oct29-3m 34 and 36 Pine street.

THE FARM.

WHEN I MEAN TO MARRY.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

When do I mean to marry? Well—
'Tis idle to dispute with fate;
But if you choose to hear me tell,
Pray listen while I fix the date:—

When daughters haste, with eager feet,
A mother's daily toil to share;
Can make the puddings which they eat,
And mend the stockings which they wear;

When maidens look upon a man
As in himself what they would marry,
And not as army-soldiers scan
A sutler or a commissary;

When gentle ladies who have got
The offer of a lover's hand,
Consent to share his "earthly lot,"
And do not mean his lot of land;

When young mechanics are allowed
To find and wed the farmers' girls,
Who don't expect to be endowed
With rubies, diamonds and pearls;

When wives, in short, shall freely give
Their hearts and hands to aid their spouses,
And live as they were wont to live
Within their sires' one story houses;

Then, madam—if I'm not too old,—
Rejoiced to quit this lonely life,
I'll brush my beaver, cease to scold,
And look about me for a wife.

A RAREY AMONG HORNED CATTLE.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from the State Fair grounds, speaks of a performance with steers, as follows:

Every year I have been able to learn something new—something beneficial to me as a farmer, or something that I could communicate to others to their advantage. I shall try to profit equally by what I see here. I have seen one thing to-day which I wish every farmer, and every man who ever drives oxen, or handles cattle in any way, could see as I have seen. It would teach him the great benefits of the law of kindness. We have all heard of Rarey among horses, and have almost loved the man in our admiration of his process of training. I have just seen a Rarey among horned cattle. Here is a boy perhaps ten years old, training and handling six steers, not yet two years old, with all the ease with which an experienced Yankee ox-driver handles a single pair while in the yoke; and he has no yoke, nor rope, nor does he speak a word scarcely above a loud whisper, and only occasionally strikes a blow that would not raise a blister upon the skin of a child. All his actions are based upon the laws of kindness, with a firm determination that all his orders must be obeyed. Now he brings up a single pair as though yoked together; then two yoke; then three; then he mismatches all of them as though he were about to yoke off the ox on the near side. Then he changes places, and puts odd ones together; then he unyokes, if I may use the term when he does not use a yoke, all of them, and brings them up in a line like a platoon of soldiers, and with greater precision than any awkward squad. Then he trains them around by twos and threes, or drops out a single one, and orders him to a new place, by a motion of his small whip, or, as it seemed to me, often by a mere effort of his will that he desired a change of position. For an hour that I stood watching, there was another pair of older steers standing just outside of the circle of his operations, patiently waiting their turn, until some one asked, "Can you handle eight as well as six?" "I could," he modestly replied, "if my whip was a little longer; I can't reach the outside one, when in a line, with this short whip, but I will try." And so he did; and notwithstanding the short whip, all were managed with the utmost ease, and all who saw were taught a lesson which none seemed to tire of learning. I hope they will profit by it. Will those who read also profit so far as to pursue the same course in training all domestic animals? Teach your boys, too, to yoke up your steers, to use them kindly, with patient perseverance, to make them as bidable as this boy has these on exhibition, and then they will make good and valuable oxen.

HOW TO WASH A WAGON.

There is a way to do everything. Among other things, there is a way to wash a wagon.

There are at least two things desirable in washing a wagon. One is to avoid injuring the paint by scratching or scouring it; the other is to do the work expeditiously.

To succeed in these two points, it is necessary that the mud on it be thoroughly soaked. Mud, if dried, will not wash off readily, while it will if it be thoroughly saturated with water, and will be less likely to injure the paint in the operation.

There is a way to do this. If we use a rag for the purpose, it will take some time to apply water to the whole surface of a wagon, while a broom is a barbarous thing to use about a fine wagon. With a suitable vessel, syringe, or sponge, apply the water, and in some places dash it on lightly. Pour it on the top of a wheel, and you can soon apply it to the whole of it, until the mud is thoroughly softened. Then with a sponge or rag, wash the mud off. In washing the wheel, stand first behind it, and wash the right side, turning the wheel as you wash, drawing up and washing the upper side of the spokes. Wash in this way till the whole right side is washed; then stand in front and wash in the same way the right side and upper part of the spokes, and the whole wheel will be washed. Wagons can be washed in this way expeditiously.

FOR CONSUMPTION.

CREAM *versus* COD-LIVER OIL.

During a few years past "cod-liver oil" has been the great popular panacea for consumption; tens of thousands of barrels of so-called cod-liver oil have been sold at enormous prices, and consumed. We say "so-called," for it is quite certain that a very large proportion of material sold under this name has been mainly *lard oil*. We think little harm has been done by the deception, except by the cheat involved in selling for $1 per gallon. There is no doubt that thousands of cures have been effected by the use of both the pure cod-liver oil, and the spurious lard oil. Faith in the article, (that is, in the label on the bottle, and in the advertisements of the sellers,) has in many cases dispelled fear, and started the patient on the high road to health; while the real nourishment afforded by the oil is often just what is needed by the dyspeptic patient suffering for lack of nutriment. Indeed, it is believed that to the carbonaceous elements of the oil, which are essential to good respiration, is mainly due the benefit that has been derived from the much lauded cod-liver oil. Acting upon this belief, one of our first physicians, Dr. Alonzo Clark, who is perhaps the highest authority of our city, has proposed the use of pure sweet cream as a substitute for the oil. Cream is essentially an oil, very similar in its composition to the cod liver oil, lard oil, and others of like character, while it is far more palatable, and vastly cheaper. The *Medical Reporter* says that a consumptive patient, now under treatment, is taking cream with better effect than was experienced under the cod-liver oil previously tried.

Our advice is, for all who have or think they have consumption, to adopt a cream diet. Eat the pure sweet cream abundantly as much of it as the stomach will digest well. Eat it alone, on bread, with baked sweet apples, and at every meal. Eat it, believing it will cure, and we doubt not that it will prove quite as effective as the purest cod-liver oil that can be bought.—*American Agriculturist.*

SELECTED RECIPES.

Good Biscuit or Short Cake.—To one pint of sweet milk, take two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, and two tablespoonfuls of good butter; a trifle of salt. Mix in flour sufficient to make a soft dough, roll to an inch in thickness, cut with a sharp-edged cutter, crowd closely in the pan, and bake with a rather quick but gentle heat, fifteen minutes. When they are done, remove from the oven, cover with a thick cloth, and allow them te stand under the stove a few minutes.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Pickle.—One gallon of water, one and a half pounds of salt, one-half pound of sugar, or a half pint of molasses, one half oz. of saltpetre, and one-half oz. of potash (often omitted). Boil, and skim thoroughly, and pour over the meat perfectly cold. It must remain a month, if for bacon; and if to keep pork all the year, should be boiled over two or three times in the warm months, with an additional cup of salt and sugar.—*Valley Farmer.*

Sausages.—Wash your sausage meat in tepid water, but do not soak it; see that it is free from bone, gristle, sinews, etc. Cut it up in small pieces; to 3 lbs. of lean meat, allow 1 lb. of the leaf fat, chop or grind it very fine. Mix in this quantity, 3 ozs. of salt, 1-2 an oz. of pepper, and two tablespoons of powdered sage. When well mixed, cook one and try it; it is easy to add too much seasoning, therefore be cautious in using it. Your sausage will become more salt as it dries. Add any spice you like.—*Ib.*

Bologna Sausage is made by using one-third of beef, seasoning more strongly, and boiling after stuffing, before drying.—*Ib.*

Sausage Skins are prepared by repeated soakings and washings. Then, being turned, they are scraped free from the slimy coating, until, when blown up, they are perfectly transparent. They are again soaked in salt water, several days—changing it every day—and are then filled with sausage meat by some of the various implements devised for that purpose.—*Ib.*

From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.

STATE FINANCES.

The message of Governor Downey, delivered at the opening of the present session of the legislature, exhibits the following abstract of State Finances:

Balance in treasury Dec. 15th, 1860	$643,338 29
Receipts from all sources during the year ending Dec. 14th, 1861	1,095,020 01
Total	$1,738,358 30
The total disbursements of the year in accordance with legislative appropriations	1,248,573 82
Balance in treasury Dec. 14th, 1861, at credit of the varions funds	$489,784 48

The disbursements of the State during the past year have been large; the legislative acts directing the same were dwelt upon at the time in terms of censure It is, however, gratifying to observe that they have all been met, and that we enter upon another legislative session with a balance on hand not alarmingly less than at same time last year. This, considering the number of extraordinary appropriations that have been paid off, is quite as well as was anticipated. The regular and legitimate current expenditures of the State for the support of its government, executive, legislative, judiciary, etc., amount to $468,606 48, of which the very disproportionate sum of $281,570 09 was for mileage, per diem and other expenses of the legislative department. The Governor suggests that a large reduction and reform is called for here.

Among the extraordinary expenditures enumerated by the Governor, were

The cancelling the State Prison contract requiring the payment of	$137,500 00
Amounts paid for construction of Capitol buildings	42,268 19
for State Reform School	24,831 31
for special extraordinary expenditures	86,367 79
for the support of Schools	87,713 62
for reclaiming Swamp Lands	21,657 06
for geological survey	10,000 00
for interest on State Bonds under act of 1857	267,680 00
for Bonds redeemed under same act	96,379 31
for Bonds redeemed of State School Land fund	16,570 00
Making a total of disbursements other than for government expenses	$784,967 34

However it may appear to politicians, who have their own special objects to attain, to us the showing does not seem to be a bad one; that the State, after paying her current expenses with a somewhat lavish hand, and over $380,000 principal and interest upon her old indebtedness, besides $400,000 for public improvements, educational purposes and other objects of special interest, should close the year with nearly half a million in her vaults. True, it might have been better, but if we do no worse in time to come, the people will have occasion to rejoice. Of the extraordinary expenses it will be seen that some are not likely to occur again, while others must of necessity be repeated and perhaps increased. Of these latter are the appropriations for education and the construction of public buildings, and for the relief of the insane, deaf and dumb and the orphan. No great enlargement, however, in that direction can be anticipated the ensuing year, and if the legislature will but act upon the Governors suggestion and institute such reforms and retrenchments as the occasion demands, we see nothing in the position of our State finances, as presented above, to excite apprehension—but on the contrary much to inspire confidence. One point, at least, is very clear, that the interest upon our funded indebtedness may be regarded as beyond a contingency, and that the gradual extinction of the debt itself must certainly go on from year to year. Any legislative acts that would in the slightest degree jeopardize these results would find no favor with the people.

The Governor alludes to an item of State liability maturing the present year and amounting to $218,458 64, being for balance of Indian War debt created prior to 1854; the ample provision for which made by Congress has been thwarted thus far by the ruling of the Secretary of War on purely technical grounds. The faith of the State being pledged for this sum it must be paid with State funds unless assumed by the Federal government as it plainly should be and ultimately must be. The amount can, no doubt, be reserved from the Federal tax of $254,538 67 apportioned to this State by Congress at its extra session in August last.

A portion of Governor Downey's message has caused us some surprise. We allude to the diminished valuation of taxable property in the State, attributed by him chiefly to a depreciation in the marketable value of live stock. True the amount is insignificant—less than $400,000—but the reverse and largely the reverse was generally anticipated. That Real property has been improving in value in every part of the State with the exception of perhaps a few mining localities, is hardly to be questioned. In San Francisco the assessor's roll shows an increase of $6,000,000, and we know that in all the most important towns of the interior and throughout the agricultural districts a similar progress has been going on until the recent calamitiy by floods. It is true that forced sales have sometimes been made at very low figures, but this has been the case before, and is always the case in new countries where there is an abundance of unoccupied lands, whatever may be their capability of producing revenue to the proprietor, which forms the only proper basis of their intrinsic value. That the depreciation in the value of live stock should have been so great as to overcome the gain in real property, not only, but create a balance on the other side of the ledger, appears to us incredible, the returns of assessors to the contrary notwithstanding. That there has been a very great decline is not disputed, but to what is it owing? Simply, we believe, to the vast increase in quantity, and that this increase in quantity compensates for the decline in price we have no doubt. A few sales have been made in various parts of the State of good American stock at ruinously low figures under the sheriff's hammer, and forthwith, when the assessor goes round, every farmer points to those sales as an index of the value of his stock, though at the same time, he probably has not an animal on his place that he would sell for three times the money. The friendly officer, who, it may be, has cattle of his own, and also hopes to be elected for another term, readily adopts the valuation; but surely this is not an honest estimate, and yet on this wise has occurred the great depreciation in the value of live stock as shown upon the assessment rolls. The supply of this description of property is excessive and during the long series of dry seasons, has in some localities proved burdensome. The competition of sellers in their efforts to dispose of the excess, has affected the nominal valuation of all, whereas the farmer after selling his surplus, would never think of parting with the residue at the same figures, nor for double the money. His cattle are as prolific this year as last, the products of the dairy are as profitable. The labor of the ox or the horse is just as essential to him in conducting the various operations of husbandry. That the aggregate value of live stock in this State, if it could be honestly arrived at, was just as great last year as the year before, we have not the shadow of a doubt, and we have less doubt that it will be found greater the present season than the last even upon the assessment rolls, for two reasons: the first, however paradoxical it may appear, is, that the quantity has been greatly diminished by the late deluge in certain extensive portions of the State, which will open a market for the surplus of other portions at better prices; the second is, that the extreme wetness of the season will cause an abundant yield of grass and other food, so that stock owners will not be pressed to sell for the want of fodder. But the vast amount of other property destroyed by this terrible calamity cannot be so easily replaced upon the schedule of taxable values, and the year is likely to be one adapted to try the strength of our finances; hence the Governor's earnest recommendation to the exercise of economy and prudence in legislative appropriations is exceedingly well timed and worthy of regard.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

In addition to the remarks which will be found in our financial column, we observe that the measures of Finance suggested by Secretary Chase in his able report are two-fold. In his opinion the exclusive right of Congress to interpose and control in all matters relating to the currency of the nation, cannot be questioned. Bank issues, therefore, under authority of the separate States, are regarded as a contravention of that right. Such issues constitute a loan to the Banks from the people holding their notes, without interest, amounting in the aggregate to not less than $150,000,000. That Government has superior claims to the benefits of such a loan, is a leading point with the Secretary, who suggests that the notes of the Treasury Department, payable on demand, be substituted for the notes of the local Banks, and that the latter be subjected to a tax which shall be gradually augmented until they be driven out before the National issues. This is his first suggestion, which it will be seen, is little short of a conversion of the National Treasury into a great National Bank of issue or money monopoly, which the Secretary very justly remarks, is subject to grave objections, although he thinks the people would gain by the change, in obtaining a more uniform currency, and in the saving of interest upon that portion of the National indebtedness employed for the purpose.

The second plan suggested, is substantially, that the New York system of Banking be made the National system; or, in other words, that local Banks be required to substitute for their own issues, notes furnished by Government of uniform style and character, payable in coin on demand by the Banks to which they may be delivered for issue, such payment secured by the pledge of United States Stocks, together with an adequate provision of specie. The Secretary enters into no details, but simply gives an outline of this scheme, and recommends it very strongly to the attention of Congress. We have no doubt, therefore, that some such system will be adopted. The chief objects gained by it, will be, 1st, an increased demand for United States Stocks, which will be required by the local Banks as a pledge for the redemption of Government notes issued to them 2d, uniformity of currency; 3d, a degree of security never before attained, and probably not attainable under the existing system. In the judgment of the Secretary this plan would furnish the safest and most desirable currency the country has ever possessed. He of course, refers to those States where paper money is and always has been the circulating medium. With us Gold and Silver are the only currency we have ever had or can have under our Constitution, paper issues being expressly prohibited; and it would be difficult to find a better in any other shape, whether based upon the credit of corporate bodies or nations. But let us glance at the condition of things on the other side and see what are the prospects for the inauguration of either of these new schemes of Finance.

On the first day of July next, the close of the current fiscal year, the public debt, according to the estimates of the Secretary, will have reached the sum of $517,000,000. Of this amount about $200,000,000 had been realised at the date of his report from the authorised issues of Government in Treasury Notes and Bonds now in the hands of the Banks and the people. About $300,000,000, therefore remains to be issued and converted for the uses of the Government prior to the 1st of July next. The question arises, what form shall these issues take? If that of Bonds, can they be negotiated for anything but paper money? If not, what alternative is left but an issue of Treasury Notes far exceeding in amount the total Bank Note circulation of the United States, North and South? And what will be the effect upon that Bank Note circulation now irredeemable and laboring under the stigma of suspension? It cannot be doubted that as a choice of evils, the Treasury Notes will be preferred, especially if qualified with the advantage of being a legal tender. The Banks will be compelled to receive them in payment of debts; their own notes will be driven from circulation with the exception of those of a less denomination than five dollars, and almost the entire currency of the country may thus be changed by the inevitable operation of the National necessities requiring an issue that *must* work its way into all the channels of trade.

But let us look at another aspect of the subject. A circulating medium of $200,000,000, in paper money has been found quite adequate to all the requirements of commerce; the amount in the whole Union in the month of May last, was but $195,000,000. The suspension of specie payments may require an addition of say $25,000,000, in small notes to supply the place of coin withdrawn from circulation, making an aggregate of $225,000,000, for all the States, including rebel as well as loyal, in the very height of commercial activity and prosperity. Deduct from this amount the sum of $50,000,000 for the estimated proportion of the rebel States, and we have a residue of $175,000,000, which is deemed adequate to all the requirements of the loyal States even were the volume of trade much greater than it is at present. What then will be the effect of substituting in place of this $175,000,000 of Bank Notes, $300,000,000 of Treasury Notes within the brief period of six or eight months? Is not a serious depreciation inevitable unless some expedient be resorted to for funding a portion of the Government issues, and thus reducing the amount employed for currency purposes within the range of trade requirements? The second plan proposed by Mr. Chase, was adapted to meet this difficulty in some degree, but the changed condition of things since the suspension of specie payments will doubtless render some modification of it necessary. In fact we do not see how depreciation is to be avoided under any practicable plan. It is one of the evils incident to the present disturbed state of political affairs which must be borne as best it may. This matter is now engaging the attention of Congress, and we observe by telegram of 11th inst., that a proposition emanating from financial circles in New York, has been made for the establishment under executive patronage, of a grand Exchequer Board in that city, to be clothed with powers which it is presumed are intended to control the whole question of currency, and we may add can hardly fail to exert a predominating influence in every department of National affairs. The telegram referred to is as follows:

A committee of the New York banks were before the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday, and proposed a new system, providing for the appointment of a Board of Exchequer to consist of five Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, one of whom should be appointed United States Treasurer at New York, the office to be in that city, with agencies elsewhere, whose duties will be to collect all the Government funds and revenues, negotiate all loans authorized by Congress, attend to the transfer and payment of public debts, and discharge all the duties of Treasurer at New York, appointing subordinates officers to attend to such matters, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

As a basis for a National Currency, the Secretary of the Treasury is to issue and deliver bonds of 6 per cent. stock of the United States in $1,000 certificates, redeemable in 20 years from date, on receipt of which the Board shall deliver to the Secretary 80 per cent. of the amount in Exchequer bills, payable in coin on demand to bearer, and after July, 1862, receivable in payment of dues to the Government, or in purchase of convertible stock.

The Board shall also issue Exchequer bills: shall transfer the funds as directed; shall not engage in banking or loaning money; shall make its funds procure the amount in gold coin equal to 6 months' interest on the whole United States debt, and pay the same.—*Ib.*

Maj. Bidwell, of Chico, will manufacture this season some two thousand gallons of wine from grapes grown in his vineyard.—*Farmer.*

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE.

The following descriptions and quantities of Merchandise were reported to us as on hand in the principal public Warehouses in this city, December 31st 1861. It is not necessary to observe that they do not form our entire stock of the various articles enumerated. A large amount of goods in the hands of jobbers and in private stores is not included. From the data here given, however, and the list of Merchandise in bond, also published to-day, parties in the trade may arrive at conclusions sufficiently accurate for business purposes. For convenience of reference and comparison, we also insert in opposite columns, the stocks of same articles at same period in 1860.

	1861	1860
Apples, Dried, hf. bbls	2,256	3,096
Bacon, hhds	1,135	2,159
Bacon, cases	623	1,381
Beef, bbls	359	248
Beef, hf bbls	228	583
Butter, firkins	888	10,657
Butter, casks	200	
Candles, boxes	3,625	3,173
Candles, hf boxes	39,553	42,756
Coffee, Rio, sacks	10,739	16,259
Coffee, Manila, sacks		6,971
Coffee, Java, sacks		563
Codfish, drums	343	442
Mackerel, hf bbls	350	102
Mackerel, kits	2,550	
Hams, prime, tierces	368	971
Hams, patent, bbls	381	5,873
Lard, cases	8,044	10,429
Lard, kegs		1,782
Nails, kegs	22,680	9,856
Oils, Olive, cases	1,900	250
Oils, other kinds, cases	898	3,103
Pork, Mess, bbls	1,618	5,409
Pork, Mess, hf bbls	2,413	11,473
Pork, Clear, bbls	1,325	
Pork, Clear, hf bbls	4,614	
Raisins, boxes	500	631
Rice, bbls	100	751
Rice, bags	14,000	85,775
Salt, cases		299
Salt, bags	7,531	1,174
Sugar, Crushed, bbls	3,793	4,138
Sugar, Crushed, hf bbls	385	967
Sugar, Raw, bags	18,506	6,391
Sugar, Raw, hhds	443	1,394
Sugar, Raw, bbls	540	595

—*Mercantile Gazette.*

Pioneer Woolen Factory.—The San Francisco Pioneer Woolen Factory Company filed a certificate of incorporation. Their purpose is to manufacture blankets and other woolen fabrics. The capital stock is $100,000, in shares of $1,000 each. Frederick P. Salomons, Leopold Cahn and Gustave Ris, are the first Board of Trustees.—*Ib.*

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641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb,
(Between Kearny and Montgomery.)

EVERY VARIETY OF FUNERAL equipments constantly on hand, and furnished at the lowest prices for the same quality of material.

Sole agent for BARSTOW'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASKETS.

Interments procured in Lone Mountain and all the other Cemetries. nov22-3m



J. B. OWENS & CO., 102 J STREET, Sacramento, have constantly on hand the largest and most perfect assortment of Coal Oil Lamps ever seen on this coast, comprising

Fifty Varieties of Stand Lamps,
—Also—
Chandelier, Hall and Hanging Lamps, Coal Oil Lanterns, etc.

Kerosene Oil of the best quality. Chimnies and Wicks in large quantities, and a complete stock of HALE'S PATENT COAL OIL BURNER.

All orders from Dealers promptly supplied.
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FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,
MAKE THE BEST
CLOTHING.
Furnishing Goods, all Kinds,
Retailing for Cash, at Wholesale Prices.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
Clothing,
Furnishing Goods,
Trunks,
Valises,
Carpet Bags,
Umbrellas,
Etc.,
—TO BE—
Found in any Retail House in California.

Goods suitable for traveling purposes in any climate.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,
Next door to the What Cheer House,
And No. 323 Montgomery street, near California, in Tucker's Building, San Francisco.
Manufacturing Establishment, No. 102 Liberty st., New York.

P. S.—Measures taken for Goods from our house in New York, and delivered to any part of this State without extra charge. fe7 1y

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

MINER'S FOUNDRY
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP
First Street, between Howard and Folsom,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HOWLAND, ANGELL & KING,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Flour, Saw, and Quartz Mill Machinery, &c., Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.

HAVING associated ourselves together in the above business, we are now prepared to carry it on in all its branches on as extensive a scale as any in the State. Having been engaged in it in San Francisco for the last eight years, working WITH OUR OWN HANDS, we will say to persons wanting Machinery of any kind, we can furnish it on as short notice, at as reasonable rates, and of as good workmanship, as any other shop in California; and pledge ourselves that no job shall leave our shop until it is done in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

Particular attention will be paid to the manufacture of Quartz Mills and Mining Machinery, having had large experience in that branch of the business.

HOWLAND'S PATENT ROTARY QUARTZ MILLS.

Our Mr. Howland's contract with the "Pacific Foundry" for the exclusive manufacture of these valuable Mills having expired, we have got up a new set of patterns, and shall manufacture and sell them at REDUCED PRICES.

In the line of CASTINGS we expect to excel. White Iron will in all cases be used for Stamp Shoes and Dies. We also manufacture

KING'S PATENT SHINGLE MACHINES,
Cutting one thousand per hour, the best in use; and
Knox' Amalgamators.

W. H. HOWLAND. H. B. ANGELL. E. T. KING
ap26-1y

FAMILY GROCERIES
AND PROVISIONS.
No. 205 CLAY STREE, PLAZA.

ROWLAND & WALKER keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, which they offer at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times; quality guaranteed.

Goods carefully packed and delivered on the boats or any part of the city, without extra charge.

As we confine ourselves exclusively to Groceries our customers can always rely on our ability to supply their wants with any article in our line.

N. B.—Fresh Butter, direct from two of the best dairies in the State.

Pure Java Coffee roasted and ground on the premises daily.

de21 ROWLAND & WALKER.

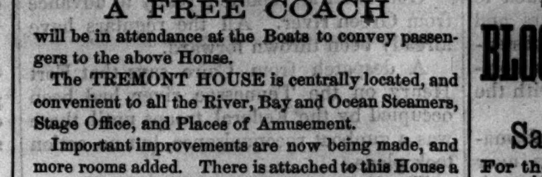
TREMONT HOUSE,
Nos. 124 and 126 JACKSON STREET,
Between Sansome and Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.
F. E. WEYGANT,...............Proprietor.

THIS Hotel is a four story granite front fire-proof building, and conducted as a
LEADING TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
It is well arranged with Family or Single Rooms, and at VERY MODERATE PRICES.

A FREE COACH
will be in attendance at the Boats to convey passengers to the above House.

The TREMONT HOUSE is centrally located, and convenient to all the River, Bay and Ocean Steamers, Stage Office, and Places of Amusement.

Important improvements are now being made, and more rooms added. There is attached to this House a
BATH HOUSE, BARBER SHOP AND LAUNDRY.
A Free Shower Bath for Boarders.
sept17



JARVIS JEWETT,
AGENT,
jy18 **SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Fourth Judicial District, of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, James W. Towne and Jacob Bacon, of the firm of Towne & Bacon, vs. William Crosby, Henry P. Nichols, William Lee, and Joseph F. Ainsworth, of the firm of Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co.

Action brought in the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, and the Complaint filed in said City and County of San Francisco, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California, send greeting to William Crosby, Henry P. Nichols, William Lee, and Joseph F. Ainsworth, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiffs in the District Court of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this Summons) within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service,) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or, if served out of this County, but within this Judicial District, within twenty days; or if served out of said District, then within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said Complaint.

The said action is brought to receive the sum of $283 42, being amount due from you to Plaintiffs on account of sale of books, as by reference to the Complaint on file herein will more fully appear. Also for interest and costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint as above required, the said Plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of $283 42, besides interest and costs of suit.

[Seal.] Given under my hand and the Seal of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, this 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT, Clerk.
oct24-12t Morris J. Marshuetz, Deputy Clerk.

ESMERALDA, MONO,
....AND....
OTHER MINING DISTRICTS.

ATWILL & CO., OF VIRGINIA CITY, have established a Branch of their
"Mining and Real Estate Agency,"
at ESMERALDA, MONO, and every other Mining District on the eastern slope of the Sierra Mountains.

Deeds received for recording. Commissions, etc., attended to. ATWILL & CO.,
mh7 Virginia City, U. T.

A. ROMAN & CO.
BOOKSELLERS,
Importers and Publishers,
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SAN FRANCISCO.

We invite the especial attention of the Book Trade to our immense stock of
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
and to our superior facilities for *filling orders* and procuring *Home and Foreign Publications*, at the shortest possible notice.

☞ Orders filled with promptness and dispatch, and at the VERY LOWEST RATES.

Our Own and Publishers' Catalogues furnished Gratuitously. nov7-3m

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Blank Books and Fine Stationery,
WRITING PAPERS,
WRAPPING PAPERS,
INKS OF ALL KINDS,
ETC., ETC.
GOLD PENS AND FINE POCKET CUTLERY.

A Good Assortment Always on Hand, and at the Lowest Rates.

423 Sansome st., between Clay and Commercial.
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IMPORTERS OF
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American, English and French Stationery,
Standard and Miscellaneous Books,
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Hymn Books,
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CHILDRENS'
A B C D E Cards, Blocks, Picture Books, Linen and Paper Primers.
STORY BOOKS, &c., &c.,
180 Washington street,
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WOODWORTH & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
PIANO FORTES,
MELODEONS, FRENCH HARMONIUMS,
PIANO STOOLS AND PIANO COVERS
No. 16 Montgomery Street,
Between Sutter and Post.

Exclusive Agents for the sale of the
Stodart Piano Fortes and the Prince Melodeon.

☞ PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE.

LEWIS COFFEY & RISDON'S
STEAM BOILER WORKS,
The only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast. Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers.

ALL orders for New Work or the repairing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.

☞ Old Stand—Corner Bush and Market Sts., San Francisco.

LEWIS COFFEY, jy3-3m J. N. RISDON.

Great Medical Discovery!!
SCOVILL'S
BLOOD & LIVER
SYRUP.

SCOVILL'S
BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP,
OR
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,

For the cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Old Sores, Skin Diseases, and all other Diseases, which are caused by an
IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD.

This Blood and Liver Syrup
IS WARRANTED
To cure all Scrofulous and other diseases that originate from the Blood or Liver.

READ THE STATEMENT OF M. McWILLIAMS, who is an Elder in Rev. Horace Bushnell's Church, regarding the cure of his daughter, who was, to all appearances crippled for life with the terrible disease, Scrofula.

Cincinnati, February 28th, 1859.

Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co.—Dear Sirs:—I feel it my duty to write you, and let you know what your Blood and Liver Syrup has done for my daughter, and that by publishing it, others who may suffer with the same disease may know of it, and by its use derive great benefit. My daughter has been sorely afflicted with Scrofula, attended with great pain, for more than two years. She had some five or six running ulcers on one of her feet, one on her hip and one on her back. At this time, from the high recommendation of your Blood and Liver Syrup in curing such diseases, I was induced to try it. She commenced using it, and as the medicine acted on the blood, the sores commenced to heal—she is now gaining strength. I have only used three bottles of the medicine, and she can now walk quite well. Your Blood and Liver Syrup has done wonders in restoring her health.

I remain yours, M. McWILLIANS.

Statement of Rev. Horace Bushnell, City Missionary and Pastor of the Presbyterian Church:

Cincinnati, March 2d, 1859.

Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co.—Dear Sirs:—M. McWilliams, Esq., is an elder in the Church in which I am Pastor. I am acquainted with the circumstances of the case of his daughter, and have no hesitancy in saying that I consider the cure truly wonderful. HORACE BUSHNELL.

Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup.
For sale by all the principal Druggists everywhere.
Reddington & Co. sole Agents for Pacific Coast
dec 26

BRAY & BROTHER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Corner Front and Clay Streets.
SOLE AGENTS OF ALVISO FLOUR.
JOHN G. BRAY, 3m W. A. BRAY

R. E. COLE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
715 Clay street, opposite the Plaza.
SAN FRANCISCO.
jan6-3m

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN,
BEING THE
SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED
AGAINST ALL COMPETITORS!!
R. H. VANCE,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets
San Francisco.

HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best Ambrotypes and Photographs,—it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be procured at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than THIRTY PER CENT. no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

It has been acknowledged by all that during the past SEVEN YEARS I have far excelled all other Artists in California, in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.

Our Plain Photographs have never been equalled, and they are pronounced in the Eastern States to be superior to any taken there or in Europe.

Our Crayon Portraits from miniature to life size can not be surpassed. I have secured the best talent in the State to work them.

Hereafter our India Ink Photographs will be superior to anything in this branch of the art ever before executed in this country. As a warrant of this assertion, I have only to inform the public that I have made arrangements for my India Ink work, with the Nahl Bros., and with Mr. Edouart, (who has recently arrived from Europe,) and who are known to be the best Artists in the State and who have an European reputation.

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

I have received the assistance of two more of the best Artists in the State, in connection with Mr. Wise, whose reputation as an Artist is well known, to color Photographs in oil or water colors. Those wishing Colored Photographs either on paper or on canvass, can hereafter depend upon the perfection of the work with more dispatch than heretofore.

Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the

GENUINE PATENT AMBROTYPES

at the reduced prices. And I would take this method of warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheapest quality of glass, and put up UNSEALED—thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by changes of climate, dampness and other accidents which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass, Atmospherically Sealed and will stand FOREVER.

You have but to ask yourselves the simple question—Which will last the longest, a picture firmly sealed between two glasses, or one exposed to air and dampness? All know that on a picture not sealed, dampness will collect in the space between the two glasses, and passing on to the picture will spot it, and in time wholly destroy it; while on the sealed picture, no dampness can collect, as there is no space between the two glasses.

I have also introduced into my establishment, Stereoscopic Likenesses, on glass, the only ones of the kind taken in the State. Also, Stereoscopic Views of the principal places in the State, with forty different views taken in the Yo-Semite Valley, (including its immense water falls of which one is twenty five hundred feet high,) and of the Mariposa Big Trees, one of which is ninety-four feet in circumference.

Duplicates of the above views can be furnished if ordered.

I have arranged my business so that hereafter I shall be at my rooms at all times, to attend personally to my patrons; and with the assistance of my operators who have been with me for years, and of the other attaches of my establishment, I can safely guarantee that all who favor me with a call will receive the best of work with dispatch, as I have Four Operating Rooms, and five distinct Lights, which enables me to suit the Light to the various styles of features, by which PERFECT LIKENESSES of all may be obtained, and without detention to my numerous customers, having FOUR TIMES the capacity of any other room in the State.

Remember the Place.
R. H. VANCE,
sep12-3m cor. Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

CALIFORNIA CHEESE DEPOT.

THE undersigned offer for sale the choicest dairies of Cheese made in the State, including over thirty dairies from
ANTIOCH,
BODEGA,
CONTRA COSTA,
GILROY,
OAKLAND,
MARTINEZ,
MISSION SAN JOSE,
PETALUMA, and
RUSSIAN RIVER.
At prices varying from 12½ cents to 18 cents per lb.
DODGE & SHAW,
94 Front street.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE MANUFACTORY.

WE have now on hand 300,000 pounds, and are constantly manufacturing
MANILA CORDAGE AND HAY ROPE,
of all sizes, and to order as wanted.
For sale at lowest market rates.
TUBBS & CO.,
oc22-tf 139 Front street.

DR. H. AUSTIN,
DENTIST. DENTIST.

Is now prepared to put up Artificial Teeth on an entirely new process, which, for Cheapness, Beauty and Cleanliness, is not to be surpassed by any other method. Teeth filled with GOLD, or CRYSTAL CEMENT, at the most reasonable prices.

182 Washington street,
n30-3m Over San Francisco Baths.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
BOOK-BINDER, PAPER RULER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
133 Clay street, San Francisco.

BINDING of every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way-Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, &c., ruled to order at the shortest notice.

N. B.—I have lately received an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Bindery in the State. mh15-3m